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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Volume XIV (Nos. 1-11).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD
EDWARD NYE, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

1. THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR, *Prime Minister.*
2. THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN, *Home Minister.*
3. THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, *Food Minister.*
4. THE HON. SRI M. BAKTHAVATSALAM, *Public Works Minister.*
5. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI, *Finance Minister.*
6. THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS, *Prohibition Minister.*
7. THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI, *Industries Minister.*
8. THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI, *Local Administration Minister.*
9. THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR, *Education Minister.*
10. THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON, *Agriculture Minister.*
11. THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO, *Land Revenue Minister.*
12. THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY, *Public Health Minister.*
13. THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA, *Rural Development Minister.*

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

President.

THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU.

Deputy President.

HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU.

Panel of Chairmen.

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR.

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM.

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO.

DR. V. K. JOHN.

Secretary.

SRI M. SURYA RAO, B.A., B.L.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Huq Sahib, S. Md.	.. Madras North, Muham- madan.
2 Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib	.. Madras North Central, Muhammadan.
3 Adityan, S. B., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.	NOMINATED.
4 Ahamed Ibrahim Sahib, K. T. M. B.A., B.L.	Madras South, Muham- madan.
5 Bhima Rao, B., B.A., B.L.	.. Bellary, General.
6 Clubwala, Mrs. M. N., M.B.E.	.. NOMINATED.
7 Vacant.	
8 Gopalakrishnayya, Adusumilli	.. Kistna, General.
9 Govindacharyulu, A.	.. West Godavari, General.
10 Hameed Sultan Maricair Sahib, V.	Madras South Central, Muhammadan.
11 Hensman, Mrs. M., M.B.E.	.. NOMINATED.
12 Vacant.	
13 Jagannatham, H. M.	.. NOMINATED.
14 Jayaram Reddy, S. B.A.	.. Ramnad, General.
15 John, Dr. V. K.	.. Indian Christian.
16 Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	NOMINATED.
17 Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Medai Dalavoi.	Tinnevely, General.
18 Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur A., M.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.	NOMINATED.
19 Madhava Menon, The Hon. Sri Kozhipurath, B.A., B.L. (Minister).	Malabar, General.
20 Manjaya Hegde, D.	.. South Kanara, General.
21 Manathunainatha Desigar, K.	.. Tanjore, General.
22 Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	.. Chingleput, General.
23 Nagappa Chettiyar, V. Vr. N. Ar.	Ramnad, General.
24 Narayana Menon, M.	.. Malabar, General.
25 Narayana Rao, Mothey	.. West Godavari, General.
26 Narayanaswami Nayudu, B.	.. Kistna, General.
27 Natarajan, K., B.A., B.L.	.. Tanjore, General.
28 Perumalswami Reddiyar, C.	.. North Arcot, General.
29 Pathy, A. R. L.	.. NOMINATED.
30 Purushotham, Thuraga	.. East Godavari, General.
31 Rajan, The Hon. Dr. T. S. S., Leader (Minister).	Trichinopoly, General.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32 Ramabhadraraju, Nadimpalli ..	East Godavari, General.
33 Ramachandra Reddiyar, A. K. A.	Madura, General.
34 Ramakrishna Nayudu, R. ..	Coimbatore cum Nilgiri, General.
35 Ramakrishna Rajulungaru, The Hon. R. B. (<i>President</i>).	Chittoor, General.
36 Ramānatham Chettiyyar, S. A. S. Rm.	Tanjore, General.
37 Rama Rau, Dr. U.	Madras City, General.
38 Ramaswamy Reddiar, The Hon. Sri O. P. (<i>Prime Minister</i>).	South Arcot, General.
39 Ranga Reddi, N.	Cuddapah, General.
40 Roche Victoria, J. L. P. ..	Indian Christian.
41 Rodriguez, A. S. T. F. ..	Indian Christian.
42 Sankara Reddi, N.	Kurnool, General.
43 Satagopa Mudaliyar, S. K. ..	Salem, General.
44 Sarma, P. R. K.	NOMINATED.
45 Shaik Rowther Sahib, S. K. ..	Madras West Coast, Muhammadian.
46 Subbarama Reddi, L.	Nellore, General.
47 Sudarsanam, Maddi	Guntur, General.
48 Suryanarayana Rao, R. ..	NOMINATED.
49 Tajuddin Sahib, Dr. Syed ..	Madras South Central Muhammadian.
50 Uppi Sahib, K.	Madras West Coast, Muhammadian.
51 Veerabhadra Rao, Colluru ..	Vizagapatam, General.
52 Veerabhadraswami, P.	Do.
53 Veeraswami, Bikkina	East Godavari, General.
54 Venkatachalamaji, N.	Vizagapatam, General.
55 Venkata Reddi, G., B.A., B.L. ..	Anantapur, General.
56 Venkataswami Nayudu, K. (<i>Deputy President</i>).	Madras City, General.

Installation of National Flags in Council Chamber.

The hon. Members of the Council met for the first time after the 15th August 1947 at 2-30 p.m. on 16th September 1947 at the special request of the President. Hon. the Premier and almost all the other Hon. Ministers of the Government were present. The Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly was also present at the special request of the President, seated by his side on the dais. The President welcoming the members reminded them of the mighty epoch-making change that had come over this ancient land since August 15th and said that the House had correspondingly grown in status and importance so much so it was almost sovereign to-day though in a limited sphere. It was therefore with feeling of genuine pride and pleasure he said that he had the privilege of greeting them as Legislators and law-givers of this important unit for the Sovereign Indian Union. The President also thanked the Speaker of the Assembly for having consented to be present and partake in the function.

To commemorate the event, the President then unveiled a bunch of five National Flags mounted on an ornamental shield, with the Asoka wheel, carved in the centre and bearing the inscription 'Jai Hind' and 'Legislative Council, Madras.' The flag was duly honoured by the entire House standing while the famous Cinema star, Sri Chittoor V. Nagiah and his orchestra sang melodious national songs appropriate to the occasion ending with Tagore's "Janaganamana". The President then garlanded Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. the Leader of the House, Hon. the Premier and Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. As a mark of rejoicing, sandal, flowers and fruits were distributed and rose-water sprinkled on the whole gathering in traditional style.

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Leader of the House, spoke of the uniqueness of the occasion, made more so by the presence of Hon. the Speaker. He said that it was but fitting that they should have inaugurated the first session of the Council after Freedom with a fine and pleasant ceremony and congratulated the President on the excellent manner in which he got up the function. He also thanked Mr. Nagiah and his party for having enhanced the enjoyableness of the function with their fine music.

K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Leader of the Opposition, associated himself with the remarks of the Hon. Dr. Rajan and said that the Muslim members were behind none in their desire for Independence, that the flag that they honoured that day was a flag of all the people of India and that they would stand by it through thick and thin. He thanked the President for having given an opportunity to the Opposition to express their feelings on the floor of the House.

The function then came to a close at 2-55 p.m. and the House adjourned to meet at 3 p.m. for the regular session.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Tuesday, the 16th September 1947.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—SWEARING IN OF A NEW MEMBER.

Mr. A. S. T. F. Rodriguez was sworn in.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GREETINGS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Mr. President, perhaps one of the most pleasant duties which I have performed in my life will be the resolution which I, on behalf of the House, am going to move. The resolution runs as follows :—

‘ This House sends its greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the attainment of independence for India and places on record its appreciation of the services of all those who have suffered and sacrificed in the cause of Indian freedom. ’

I do not know whether Mahatma Gandhi ever required this tribute of us; but national self-respect demands that we, the citizens of this country who are now calling ourselves free shall be absolutely ungrateful in the eyes of posterity if we do not place on record of the Houses of Legislature of this Province, the great service rendered to us by that unique and eminent personality. Most of us or every one of us would have seen him; many have heard about him. It is only in 1914 that he landed in this country and threw himself heart and soul in the cause of the service of this land. The one unique thing that he had done more than any other is that by his example, he had created in the minds of the masses of our people, men and women, high and low from Himalayas to Cape Comorin a sense of patriotism, a unique sense of patriotism not marred by jealousy, not marred by passion and not marred by anger but by that soul elevating force which he in his own way calls ‘ ahimsa ’. It is nothing new that Mahatma Gandhi has enunciated; it has been there deep in our souls, this doctrine of ahimsa, i.e., **अहिंसा परमोधर्म**. The highest maxim of life is ahimsa; but it was left only to Mahatma Gandhi to put this great eternal principle into operation for the emancipation of our people and that in the political sphere. That politics should be fought with clean weapons and on a high moral plane is perhaps the greatest contribution which he has made not only to this land of ours but to world thought. Some might have attempted it and very few have lived to fight for it and lived to see the fruition of the labours in which they were engaged. Here we have seen and heard the soul of the nation lifted in a way that only he alone can

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

[16th September 1947]

do, without harming any single soul, diffusing love wherever he went and getting in return the living operation of this eternal principle. It is this feature that has been a distinct contribution to politics. People much greater than I, who have lived and seen life not only in our country but in western countries and in England and have struggled for freedom in their own way, great statesmen, all over the land, have all expressed their appreciation, their adoration and their love to Mahatma Gandhi in the unique performance which he has done and which to-day stands as a contribution to the soul force of this country; and this chapter of Indian struggle has never been forgotten. And such a one as he in his abundance of his love has refused to participate in the glory of this freedom that we all enjoy. This humble man is to-day pawning his life in the streets of Calcutta and Delhi, going from place to place and from hamlet to hamlet carrying the message of peace and goodwill to the suffering millions of people, preaching love where fratricidal war is going on. I will not say it is a miracle but it is the strength of ahimsa presented in this solemn personality that has stopped that fratricidal war. Already signs are visible in Delhi that this sober influence is spreading but he will not rest content for a moment till he goes to all the places and sees all the warring elements united and bound by ties of love and brotherhood. That is what he is proposing to do and he is going to the sorrow-stricken land of the Punjab. May his influence bring peace which armed forces were unable to bring about; I am sure that the lessons that he has demonstrated all through his life through his own personality and the weapon that he carries with him in this noble mission, namely courage which non-violence alone can provide a man with, will make the warring communities see the wisdom of living and letting others live in peace. He has demonstrated that non-violence and courage and freedom from fear are more or less synonymous. He has made a great contribution to human culture and to world civilization and I am sure that posterity will assign to him a place which you and I may not give him. I do hope and trust that we, the grateful citizens of this land, by offering this humble tribute to him, are satisfying our own sense of patriotism and self-respect. I have great pleasure in moving this resolution."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. That Mahatma Gandhi is a great man and he has done yeomen service for the people of this country are unquestioned facts. It was he and Moulana Muhammad Ali that revived the people from the stupefaction to which they had been reduced by the reign of a foreign ruler. The foreign Government completely emasculated the people of this land. It was at this time that Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Muhammad Ali started the non-co-operation movement. Courage and feeling of self-confidence were infused into the people; they were prepared to look into the face of their rulers which previously they did not dare. So it is a matter of very great pleasure for us to associate on the floor of the House with a resolution of this nature forwarding our grateful

16th September 1947] [K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur]

greetings to him. Whatever might have been the differences of opinion of the Muslim community with regard to the share of political power, they have never stood in the way of Indian independence. Certain differences of opinion they have had with the Congress and for a moment they stood aloof and parted company; but they have never been against Indian independence or against Mahatma Gandhi. It is also naturally a matter of great gratification for one and all of us to see that Gandhiji had been able to put a stop to the human carnage in Calcutta. We shall hope that he will succeed in his endeavours in Delhi and in the Punjab also. With these words, Sir, I heartily and with feelings of great happiness second this resolution."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' That this House sends its greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the attainment of Independence by India and places on record its appreciation of the services of all those who have suffered and sacrificed in the cause of Indian Freedom '."

3-15
p.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, we have heard the speeches of the Leader of the House and also the Leader of the Opposition on this resolution. Unfortunately I belong to a group which cannot be brought under the category of Opposition. I feel this is a resolution on which every one who wishes to express himself should be given an opportunity so that people who do not follow Mahatma Gandhi or who do not agree with his political philosophy, but who still recognize the great achievement to his credit, may pay their humble tribute of admiration and express their sense of gratitude. It is a very happy thing on the part of the Leader of the House to have given notice of this resolution, and also that it should have been the first item on the agenda of to-day's meeting. We have celebrated the dawn of freedom in our own humble way. How we view this dawn of freedom and how elated we are all was seen from the function in which we took part and we owe it to you, Sir, for the great care and thought you have bestowed in organizing this function. But we would have failed to do our duty if we had not thought on this occasion of that great, as the Hon. the Leader of the House stated, puny man to whom the credit is due for the achievement on which we all rejoice to-day. On this occasion I would like to refer to two tributes from two outstanding personalities, of whom alas one is no more, who paid on different occasions their tribute of admiration for the great character, the humanitarian work and the work for national uplift which Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken. Most of us might have read the other day the statement issued by Sir Mirza Ismail, in which the following sentences occur, which show how in this hour of trial through which some parts of our country are going, the only man who could stop this massacre and destruction is, in his opinion, Mahatma Gandhi. He has said, Sir—

' The recent massacre and destruction that has aroused such bitterness in various communities cannot be easily passed away. Perhaps the only hope of reconciliation and

[Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao] [16th September 1947]

beginning of a new unity, social and political, lies in such an appeal to the feeling as can be made by the greatest of men, Mahatma Gandhi. It may be that this will be the crowning achievement of Mahatma Gandhi's life. It may be that through him and those leaders of all the communities who are animated by his spirit our people will get rid of this domination of sectional feeling and know in their hearts that claims of wider brotherhood and patriotism are strong enough.'

Sir, we witnessed on August 15th a miracle. After witnessing that, we witnessed a bigger miracle in Calcutta. Though the Hon. the Leader of the House was not agreeable to use the word 'miracle' some of us who followed the happening in Calcutta and the great change that came over Calcutta after the presence of Mahatma Gandhi feel that it was really a miracle. It was really miracle, Sir, to have stayed with Mr. Suharawardy in the disturbed area and brought about brotherhood in the place of bitterness that was prevailing in Calcutta.

"Sir, I shall quote a paragraph written in 1922 by the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in the 'Survey Graphic'. Though those words were written so long ago, I feel that they are apt even to-day and it is worthwhile reading them again, as they come from one who was neither Mahatma Gandhi's follower nor one who did not hesitate to oppose Mahatma Gandhi when he thought that he (Mahatma Gandhi) was going in the wrong direction. The tribute written in 1922 and coming from such a great man is worth repeating. It is—

'The writer of these lines is not of Mr. Gandhi's political followers or disciple of his in religion. But he claims to have known him for some years and to have been a sympathetic student of his teaching. He has felt near him the chastening effects of a great personality. He has derived much strength from observing the workings of an iron will. He has learnt from a living example something of the nature of the duty and worship due to her. He has occasionally given some dim perception of the great things that lie hidden below the surface and of the struggles and tribulations which invest life with all its awe and grandeur.'

"An ancient Sanskrit verse says 'Do not tell me of holy waters or of stone images; they may cleanse us, if they do, after a long period. A saintly man purifies us at sight.' Sir, it is to such a saintly man we are paying our respectful homage to-day."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Sir, it is a great privilege to pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. He undoubtedly is the greatest living man to-day, and this House is paying a tribute to the Prince of Peace who not only has preached but also practised the gospel of love and the gospel of non-violence in his life. Let us all pray that his mission may be fulfilled, and that he may live to see this mission fulfilled in this country."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபையின் முன் இப்பொழுது பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை

16th September 1947] [Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். மாகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் ரொம்ப பெரியவர் என்று சொல்வது போதாது. அவர் ஒரு பெரிய அவதார புருஷர். புத்தபிரானுக்குப் பிறகு அவதரித்தவர்களில் இவரைப்போல் வேறு ஒருவரும் இல்லை என்று உறுதியாகச் சொல்லலாம். அப்போர்ப்பட்ட பெரிய மகான் அவர் நம் தேசத்திலேயே எல்லோராலும் புகழ்ப்படுகிறவர் அவர். அவர் நமக்குத் தலைமை தாங்கி நம்முடன்கூட இம்மண்ணை நடந்து கொண்டு நம் தேசத்தின் அடிமை தனத்தை போக்கி, நம் தேசத்தின் எழ்மைத்தனத்தைப் போக்கி நம் தேசம் சுதந்திர நாடு என்று நிலைநாட்டியிருக்கிறார் என்றால் அவருக்கு நாம் நன்றியை எவ்வாறு காட்ட முடியும். நன்றிகாட்டவே முடியாது. அவர் நம் நன்றியை எதிர் பார்த்து நமக்கு சுதந்திரத்தை வாங்கிகொடுக்கவில்லை. மழை எப்படி கைமாறு கருதாமல் தேசத்தில் பொழிகிறதோ அம்மாதிரி அவர் கைமாறு கருதாமல் நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்.

“கைம்மாறு வேண்டா மாறி மாட்டு என்னையும் கொல்லோ உலகு” என்றும் வள்ளுவரைக் குறலுக் கொட்ட அவர் நம் கைமாறு கருதாமல் தேசத்தின் விடுதலைக்குப் பாடுபட்டவர். அவரைப் பின்பற்றியே நாம் வந்திருக்கிறோம். சேது பந்தனம் என்ற இராமயண புணிய கதையில் எப்படி அணில் முதலியவைகள் உடம்பில் மண்ணை போட்டுக்கொண்டு எப்படி உதவி செய்தது என்று ஆசிரியர்களும் அறிவாளிகளும் ஆழ்வார்களும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்களோ அம்மாதிரியான சேவையைத்தான் நாம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கொஞ்சம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். மாகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் அஹிம்சையை அடிப்படை கொள்கையாகக் கொண்டவர். அவரை பின்பற்றும் நம்மில் பலர் அஹிம்சையை ஒரு சாதனமாகக் கொண்டதே ஒழிய அதை ஒரு கொள்கையாகக் கொள்ளவில்லையென்று மேடையில் பேசினதுண்டு. ஆனால் அஹிம்சையை சாதனமாகக்கொண்டேன் என்று தைரமமாக மேடையில் பேசியவர்களும் உண்டு. இப்பொழுது எப்படி பிரசாரம் செய்தும் அஹிம்சையே என்னுடைய ஆயுதம் என்னுடைய சாதனம் அதுவே என்னுடைய கொள்கை என்று மாகாத்மா காந்தி நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார். அவரைப் போன்று நாம் எல்லோரும் இந்த அஹிம்சையை சாதனமாகக்கொள்ளாமல் கொள்கையாக கொண்டு அவரை பின்பற்றி வந்திருந்தால் இந்த சுதந்திரம் முன்னாடியே நமக்குச் கிடைத்திருக்கும். இப்பொழுது இந்த சுதந்திர இந்தியாவில் வட நாட்டில் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால் கொலை கொள்ளை களவு கொள்ளை முதலிய சம்பவங்களை நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். அவரை நாம் முன்னாடியே பின்பற்றியிருந்தால் இந்த மாதிரியான சம்பவங்கள் நடக்காது. இப்பொழுது ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 15-ம் தேதி சுதந்திரமான நாள் என்று கொண்டாடுவதற்கு முக்கியமானவர் மாகாத்மா காந்திதான் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அரசாங்கத்தார் 1948-ம் வருஷம் ஜூன் மாதம் 30-ம் தேதிக்குள் நாங்கள் வெளியேருகிறோம் என்று பரைசாற்றிநார்கள். மாகாத்மா காந்தி என்ன சொன்னார் ஏன் 1948-ம் வருஷம் ஜூன் மாதம் வெளியேருவேண்டும் இன்றே போங்கள் இன்றே ஏன் நீங்கள் போகக்கூடாது நீங்கள் போனால்தான் எங்கள் சச்சரவு தீர்ந்து ஒற்றுமை யுண்டாகுமென்று மாகாத்மா காந்திதான் சொன்னார். நாம் ஒரு வார்த்தை பேசினோமா? இங்கே வேறு ஒருவராவது பேசவேண்டுமே; இல்லவே இல்லை. அவர் ஒருவர்தான் இன்றே போங்கள் என்றே சொன்னார். அரசாங்கத்தாரும் அவருடைய பிரசாரத்தால் இன்றே சென்றார்கள். ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 15-ம் தேதி நம் முடைய தேசத்தை நம்மிடத்தில் ஒப்படைத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது சில சம்பவங்களை பார்க்கிறோம். இம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்கள் எப்பொழுதும் நடக்கக்கூடியவைதான். இப்பொழுது அல்ல 1948-ம் வருஷம் ஜூன் மாதம்கூட இந்த சம்பவம் நடந்துதான் முடியும். அப்படி நடந்துதான் அடங்கும் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதிலும் வித்யாசம் இல்லை. ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 15-ம் தேதி கிடைத்தது Modified சுதந்திரம் என்று சொல்லலாம் டொமினியன் அந்தஸ்து என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். டொமினியன் அந்தஸ்து Independence க்கு சமமானம் என்றும் சம்மந்தம் என்றும் சொல்லலாம். நமக்கு டொமினியன் அந்தஸ்தை மாற்றிக்கொள்வதற்கு சக்தி இருக்கிறது. எப்படி சொன்னபோதிலும் இந்த டொமினியன் அந்தஸ்தோ Independence ஓ நமக்கு வந்த

[Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [16th September 1947]

திருப்பது மகாத்மா காந்தியின் முயற்சியால்தான். மாகாத்மா காந்தியும் இப்பொழுது (நடக்கும்) வேறுபாட்டினால் நமக்குள் இருக்கும் சச்சரவு கொலை கொள்ளை களவு முதலியவைகள் நின்று விடும்படி செய்து நாம் ஒற்றுமை அடைந்து பூரண சுதந்திரத்தை இந்த பாரத பூமிக்கு தேடி வைக்க அவர் சக்தி வாய்ந்தவர். அவரும் தான் 125 வயது வரையில் இருப்பேன் என்று சொன்னார். அவர் கட்டாயம் இருப்பார். நமக்குள் சச்சரவு ஒழிந்து ஒற்றுமைப்படுத்தி இந்நாட்டை ஒன்றாகச் செய்து இந்த பாரத பூமிக்கு லாகூர் காங்கிரஸ்சில் 1930-ம் வருஷம் தீர்மானம் செய்ததை போல் பூரண சுதந்திரம் கொண்டுவந்து வைப்பார் என்றும் இன்னும் மேல் காரியங்களையும் செய்து வைப்பார் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை சந்தோஷமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“ஆகையால் தலைவர் அவர்களே நான் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.” (கரகோஷம்.)

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p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“Hon. Members will perhaps agree that this is the only resolution of its type in which I can without any delicacy take part and associate myself. It will be sheer presumption on my part to pay tribute to that great, I would not call him, a man, a great personage, who has been aptly described as the architect of Indian freedom. We know the history of this ancient land. We also know the so-called history of those lands which are said to exist above us, the ethereal regions, and the fights which took place not only on the face of this earth but also between the denizens of those higher regions. Neither in the history of the mundane earth nor in the history of the higher regions we have ever come across such a miracle as this, namely, the smooth passage from slavery to freedom. No doubt it can be said that we are mundane beings, we are not noble in actions and feelings, we are almost denizens of the jungle and so we observe the laws of the jungle. But those superior beings who are said to habitate and live in those higher ethereal regions with much higher nobler ideas, even they are said to have fought for their existence. So I make bold to say that this miracle that has happened in this land on the 15th August is not only unique in this history of this land; it is also unique in the history of even Suras and Asuras. So it is no mean thing that has been achieved, and it is but right that we should express our feelings of gratitude and thankfulness first to Almighty and then to His representative on this land for having brought about this remarkable change in our status and prestige. I therefore have great pleasure in associating myself with this resolution, and I will now put it to the vote of the House.”

The resolution was carried *nem con* amidst cheers.

VII.—RESOLUTION RE ADOPTION OF MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES AS RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 84 (1)* OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“Sir, I beg to move that—

‘The Rules for the Madras Legislative Council in force immediately before 15th August 1947 be adopted as the rules of the House to the extent that they are not repugnant to the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Orders issued thereunder.’

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[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

" I am just putting this resolution before this House so that I may have its sanction to enable us to proceed legally with the business of the House as a regular constituted House under the constitution. (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John.) My friend, Dr. John, says this is superfluous and unnecessary. But our legal pandits have put up this resolution and want us to pass it to enable us to sit in this House and conduct our business. They say that the existing Council Rules were framed by the Governor under sub-section (3) of Section 84 of the Government of India Act, 1935. This sub-section has now been omitted by the India. (Provincial Constitution) Order, 1947, and in its place another sub-section which relates to the Legislative Assemblies of West Bengal and East Punjab has been substituted. In view of this change, it has now become necessary that the House should exercise its powers under sub-section (1) of section 84 of the Government of India Act, 1935, so as to keep the existing rules in force. So I move this resolution be accepted by the House before we proceed to the other items in the agenda."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I am sorry I have to intervene to question the propriety of this resolution. It is a fundamental principle of law that when rules are framed under an Act and when that Act is repealed, unless the repealing Act says that the rules framed already under that Act are also repealed, those rules will continue to be in force. This principle has been accepted and laid down in section 38 (2) of the Interpretation Act of England."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That will lead to a curious result. In that case, we will be bound by Governor's rules though we function under the Independence Act."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Now the Adaptation Order does not say that these rules are repealed. The result is the rules continue to be effective even to-day. But here, in this resolution we proceed on the assumption that those rules are repealed."

" Another thing that is assumed in this resolution is that we can pass a bundle of rules by means of a resolution. Actually, under the existing rules, you cannot amend any of these rules unless the amendments go before a select committee and the entire procedure in regard to bills is followed."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Those rules are now non-existent."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It is not the correct position. Now, in this resolution, we are asked to adopt a bundle of rules without going through the procedure to be followed in regard to amendment of rules. I say, it is all useless and ineffective, though harmless. I feel we should not adopt anything which is not effective though harmless."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I was glad to hear this legal objection. As a matter of fact, this resolution was not brought before this House or the other House without careful consideration by the legal pandits, the Legal Department. They

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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did consider for a time whether such a course was necessary. And Dr. John knows, as well as I do, there is such a thing in law as abundant caution, and it is that we have chosen to do here. Dr. John asked whether it is legal to adopt rules by a resolution instead of by the regular procedure prescribed for that. I am afraid he is wrong. The select committee procedure is prescribed only for amendments to rules. All that is sought to be done under this resolution is to continue the old rules and so I hope this resolution will be accepted as a right thing that is being done."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I move—

That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Mr. K. O. Antoni and Lieut.-Col. K. R. K. Ayyangar and conveys its sense of sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.”

“ Sir, I move this resolution in memory of two members of this House who are not with us to-day. Following the practice in this House, it is my painful duty to bring before you the death of Mr. K. O. Antoni, late member for Indian Christian Constituency and Lieut.-Col. K. R. K. Ayyangar, late nominated member, and desire to express our sense of loss we have sustained and our sympathy with their relatives. The late Mr. Antoni has been a very prominent figure in our Council. He was a very keen labour Member and took an active part in our discussion here. I knew him as a young man studying in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. He was a very good sportsman and he was a very good football player. Subsequently I lost sight of him for years, as I lived far away from Trichinopoly. Later in life I came across him as a Member of this Council. He has been a labour officer in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, and his services have been regarded by those who were in close touch with him as valuable. As Welfare Superintendent of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, he was responsible for the organization of the Athletic Association, the Co-operative Society, Dramatic Society, Literary and Debating Society, the St. John Ambulance Corps and various other activities connected with the mills. As Secretary of the Welfare Committee, he will be remembered as the man who successfully organized for the first time in the history of the Mills regular meetings between the management and representatives of the workers for discussion of all kinds of problems affecting conditions of work or the welfare of the workers.

3-45
P.m.

“ His active life however was in no way confined to his duties in the Mills heavy though they were. Mr. Antony was a leading Catholic and President of more than one association, namely, the Malabar Catholic Association and the Syrian Christian Association. He had been President of the Madras City Catholic Association for a number of years. This list of his activities though impressive

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is incomplete without a reference to his personality. All those who knew him were impressed by his devotion to duty, his sympathy with the poor, his tact and kindliness. His sincerity and energy never allowed those disappointments which must often cross the path of social workers to discourage him or affect the high qualities of his work. He literally died in harness as the House knows while he was about here in the Secretariat. I am sure that all of us here will remember his services and I simply conclude that May his soul rest in Peace.

“ Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar was a prominent member of this House though he was in the House only for a very very short period. He as a young man was educated in Bangalore and subsequently he went to England and became a M.D. in the Edinburgh University. Then he joined the I.M.S. and for long he was associated with research work. He was a Captain, a Major and then he became a Lieutenant-Colonel. He spent most of his life in Coonoor as the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, which was perhaps the main feature of his life. He conducted the Institute very successfully and all the credit for the work that has been done in the Institute applies to him in no small measure. He was a very agreeable person, sweet and very hospitable. He was the centre of all activities in Coonoor and to him all those workers in the Institute owe their inspiration. He was a man of very liberal faith. He was a Brahmo by faith. He knew no castes. He married an illustrious Bengalee lady and has left behind him children and grandchildren. While he was here he had to speak only on one occasion. He spoke very strongly in favour of maintaining the scientific system of medical science and that I remember even to-day. He was a very strong man, very nice in his feelings and the services he rendered for the many long years to this country, particularly in the field of research, cannot be forgotten. I have had the happiness of knowing him in person, in close contact on more than one occasion and I have been his guest for a number of years at Coonoor. I knew personally the interest he has taken in the civic welfare of the Coonoor Municipality and his living interest with regard to sanitary and health problems of the place and also the love he had for the beautiful hills of Coonoor. It is a pity that we have lost him and I am sure that this House will be doing itself barest justice in rendering homage to him and to the memory of one who has worked and served for his country. May his soul rest in Peace.”

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, it is an irony of fate that we have to move a resolution of condolence on the death of two of our late colleagues, immediately after the happy resolution which we passed just now in this House. Sir, the two friends have gone the same way in which so many have preceded them. It is a thing which we cannot prevent. But it is now rather a painful duty for us to make a reference to them. Certainly, it is very painful to the bereaved family and also to us their friends. Mr. Antony was a friend of all the members. He had been a very

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jovial friend among us and he was a person with a congenial temperament and pleasing manners. So also was the other friend and now we cannot do anything else except to express our condolence to their bereaved family and I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House. May their souls rest in Peace."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"The late Col. Iyengar, Sir, was sitting by my side and it is impossible for me not to speak on this occasion. I knew him so well. When he spoke in this Council he made a very great contribution. He studied the subject very well and I was very much impressed with his speech. The House is poorer by his death. As a man to know him was to love him. We are indeed very sorry that we should have lost him prematurely and that he was not spared for the very great and useful services that he has been doing, in the field of research and other spheres of life.

"Mr. Antony as everybody knew took life seriously. He also has made a very great contribution to the discussions in this House. We are sorry that he should have passed away so prematurely and in harness."

* SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—"Mr. Antony, Sir, was sitting by my side. Not only that, Sir, I have been associated with him as a social worker working among the Harijans and the depressed classes for several years. He was the Labour Welfare Officer in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills during a very critical period. You know, Sir, that I belong to the radical section of the trade union movement and that there is nothing uncommon between the trade union movement and the Welfare Department conducted by the employers. The Welfare Department is a necessary part of every industry and it is not necessarily inconsistent with the trade union movement. Mr. Antony, I know had very strong views on the labour movement. He was a nationalist to the core, but unfortunately as it happens with several enthusiasts he had to work as a Welfare Officer in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and could not give expression to his views nor identify himself openly with the political parties. But he was a great social worker. He was a thorough nationalist and he was considerably responsible for the moulding of the political views of the Christian community. He was President of the Catholic Indian Association and a leading figure in the Indian Christian community. We all remember, Sir, the speeches that he made in this House, especially on behalf of the non-gazetted employees of the Government, whose grievances are yet to be redressed. He moved a resolution, Sir, on the necessity for setting up a Housing Committee and he fought so strongly that it was one of the non-official resolutions which was accepted by this House. It has taken shape and the Housing Committee has already commenced its proceedings."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"You mean accepted by the Government?"

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SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" Yes, Sir. We might forget Mr. Antony but it is not possible to forget the resolution for which he fought and the Housing Committee which is now sitting. I must specially refer, Sir, to the great work that he did for twenty years continuously among the depressed classes though his duties as a Welfare Officer of the mills had strictly nothing to do with this. He was not here for long, Sir, and I am sure that had he lived he would have made a greater contribution to the proceedings of the Legislature. I fully associate myself—though we were poles asunder, I, as a labour worker and himself as a labour officer. Apart from all that, Mr. Antony was a gentleman, he was a great nationalistic and a social worker.

" Lieut.-Col. K. R. K. Iyengar was here and we all know how popular he was though we had no occasion to move with him closely. Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Leader of the House."

* **SRI B. BHIMA RAO** :—" Sir, I should like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed in the House. Lieut.-Col. K. R. K. Iyengar and I were college-mates and he was the Captain of the Cricket Team in the Central College, Bangalore, and in those days I was also a sportsman subjecting myself to his very strict discipline and as I was not contributing runs in the cricket matches he always gave me the long-on of the fielding place in the cricket field. He left college about the year 1903 and returned from England nine or ten years later. Afterwards I had no occasion to meet him till I met him here last year and I thought that in the evening of our lives our association would endure longer but God has willed it otherwise. When I last met him in Coonoor, he was very genial to me and it was a very pleasant time that I spent with him. He was very hospitable and in every sense a gentleman. We miss him very much here. Had he lived, Sir, he would have made a better contribution than he did during the few days that he was here.

" With regard to Mr. Antony, his death was quite accidental and tragic. I associate myself with all the sentiments expressed by our friend Mr. Sarma. With these few words, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" With real feelings of sorrow and loss I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by so many hon. Members of this House as regards the demise of the two respected Members of this House. I have known both of them only as Members of this House. My experience of them has shown that they made very valuable contributions to the discussions of this House and contributed in not a small proportion to the utility of the discussion. Mr. Anthony, especially, was really a very serious man. The hon. Member, Dr. John, said that he took things seriously. It was so true of him that he would take seriously even some of my remarks. He would not see the humour of them but he would take them in the literal sense of the words. I had some anxious moments to mollify him now and then. I always felt that he was very anxious to participate in the discussions here and whenever he

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got up to speak, his speech was solid in materials and facts. He made a very useful contribution to the discussions on the various subjects. There was not one subject on which he did not speak. It is really a great pity that such a useful member of this House should have been cut off in the prime of his life. I had an opportunity of looking at him lying in state the next day after his death. While he was there in his house, I had an ocular proof of the high esteem in which he was held by his own community. He was not only a devout Christian but a very popular member of his community. Such popularity does not come easily. I am sure his services to his community must have been so great that his loss was keenly felt and deeply mourned not merely by the members of his family but also by the members of his community.

“As regards Lieut.-Col. K. R. K. Iyengar, it was a pleasure to meet him. He never made any demands for speeches as other members did. Whenever he spoke, he spoke with so much feeling and enthusiasm and put so much knowledge into his speeches that it was always a pleasure to hear him. His speech on prohibition and his speech on medical research are still ringing in my ears. It is a pity that he was not spared for some more time to make his useful contributions to the deliberations of this August Assembly. With great feelings of sorrow I associate myself with this resolution. I hope that this resolution will in a way allay the sense of loss of the members of their families. The House will now stand and pass the resolution in silence.”

The resolution was adopted unanimously, all the members standing.

V.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Strength of the Indian Civil Service and of the “listed” posts.

* 1 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what the strength of the Indian Civil Service is as fixed under the Government of India Act under the different categories;

(b) whether the service is in full strength now;

(c) whether there are posts in Madras reserved mainly for members of the Indian Civil Service;

(d) whether all the posts under (c) have been filled up;

(e) whether there are what are known as “listed” posts and if so, what their number is;

(f) (i) what proportion does the number of posts in (e) bear to the full strength of the service; and

(ii) how it has been fixed;

(g) whether the number of “listed” posts can at the discretion of the Government be increased or decreased;

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(h) (i) what the method followed now in filling up these "listed" posts is; and

(ii) whether all of them have been filled up;

(i) what the position of "listed" posts will be in the new order of things and whether it is proposed to abolish the "listed" posts altogether;

(j) whether the position of "listed" posts will approximate to that of the posts in the All-India Administrative Service; and

(k) whether certain revenue divisions are specially reserved for the members of the Indian Civil Service and if so, on what basis such reservation has been made?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) 162 as detailed below :—

(1) Number of superior posts under Madras Government	91
(2) Number of Government of India posts	19
(3) 'Listed' posts and posts to be listed [number to be deducted from items (1) and (2)]	— 22
(4) Number of inferior posts	23
(5) Deputation reserve	9
(6) Leave reserve	33
(7) Training reserve	9
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“(b) No.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) There are 22 'listed' posts of which only 21 posts have so far been listed, 12 on the Judicial side and 9 on the Executive side.

“(f) (i) 13.58 per cent.

(ii) The number of 'listed' posts has been fixed at 20 per cent of the total number of superior posts allotted to the Province, which is 110.

“(g) No.

“(h) (i) The 'listed' posts are filled by officers from the Provincial Services, Executive or Judicial and from the members of the Bar. On the Executive side appointment is made from Deputy Collectors and on the Judicial side by the appointment of Sub-Judge or by direct recruitment from the members of the Bar.

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(ii) No. Only 21 posts have so far been listed. One post on the Executive side has not been listed. [Also see answer to clause (e)].

“(i) It is expected that there will be on the Madras cadre of the new All-India Administrative Service a percentage of ‘listed’ posts. Details have not yet been worked out.

“(j) ‘Listed’ posts will probably be equivalent to superior posts in the new All-India Administrative Service, as they have been in the I.C.S. but details have not yet been worked out.

“(k) Yes. There are 35 divisions reserved for the members of the I.C.S. The reservation is made for administrative reasons.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know from the Government whether even now, after August 15th, the answer ‘No’ to clause (g) of the question continues to hold good? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ As I have said the whole question is under consideration and we have not arrived at any definite conclusion.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I ask, Sir, what this All-India Administrative Service is, what its constitution is and what its relation to the new set-up in the Provinces is? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ It is too big a question.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I should like the hon. Member to put a fresh question. I will have to refer to the details and furnish him an answer.”

Vacancies reserved for the Scheduled classes by direct recruitment.

* 2 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the proportion of vacancies reserved in favour of the Scheduled classes by direct recruitment;

(b) the number of vacancies in different services which fell vacant and to which the Scheduled classes were entitled under (a) since 1940 (year-war);

(c) the number of applications received for each of the vacant posts reserved for Scheduled castes since 1940 (year-war);

(d) whether the vacancies remaining unfilled for want of suitable candidates have accumulated and, if so, what the number of such accumulated posts is in each service; and

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the proportion of reservation of vacancies for Scheduled castes so as to bring it into accord with their population ratio?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ (a) 8½ per cent of vacancies in the services and posts to which recruitment is made on communal basis are reserved for Scheduled castes candidates.

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“(b) to (d) The Government consider that the collection of the information which involves undue labour is not commensurate with any public interest.

“(e) Certain proposals for increasing the percentage are under consideration.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ With reference to answer to clause (d), unless we know the number of reserved posts, it is not possible to find out the number of posts which have been filled up and the number which have not been filled up. Is it difficult to collect the figures with regard to these 8½ per cent of the posts? May I request the Government, if not to-day at least some time later to collect the figures? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government have first of all to consider the difficulty involved in gathering the statistics required in the question and then consider whether the figures collected will be of value either for the services or for the public interest. On these two considerations, the Government have found it rather difficult to go into the question. But if the hon. Member still desires to have the information, I shall refer the matter again and when the information is collected I shall certainly give it to him.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I am anxious about the point raised in clause (d), and I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister will have the figures collected? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ All right, Sir. We shall try.”

Fines levied under the City Police Act.

* 3 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : With reference to answer to Question No. 109 answered on 25th March 1947, and the supplementary questions on the same, will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state whether instructions referred to therein have been issued by Government?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it not a fact that the Government have issued instructions to honorary magistrates that exemplary punishments should be awarded to those people who are convicted of selling sweets, fruits, vegetables, etc., in the pavements and pials and so on? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member should know that it is not fair on the part of the Executive to give any instructions to the Judiciary whether honorary or stipendiary, in the matter of punishments because it would be cutting into their independence. People have been crying hoarse for the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive. Under such circumstances the Government felt that it would be neither fair nor proper to give such instructions to the magistrates concerned.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ My point is that my late friend late Mr. Antony said that such instructoins were issued? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The Hon. Minister says that they were not issued.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA Rao :—“ Mr. Antony was in honorary magistrate himself and he received such instructions? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It might have been the practice of former Governments, but we have come to the definite conclusion that it is not proper nor right for the Government to issue such instructions to the officers of the judicial service.”

Ghee produced in this Province.

* 4 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of ghee produced in this Province during each of the three years 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47;

(b) the quantity required for internal consumption in the Province annually;

(c) the quantity that could be exported outside the Province;

(d) the quantity permitted to be exported outside the Province during each of the three years prior to 31st March 1947;

(e) the persons who were granted permits to export to other Provinces quantities in excess of 10 tons during the above period, their occupation and address and the quantities for which the permits were issued; and

(f) whether any price was fixed for purchase and export and if so, the prices so fixed?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ (a) 37,960 tons per annum on an average. Actual figures for each of the three years are not available.

“ (b) The normal requirements for consumption in this Province are estimated at 36,120 tons per annum.

“ (c) This quantity may be estimated roughly at 1,840 tons per annum.

“ (d) 1944-45—3,249 tons and 1,106 lbs.

1945-46—1,654 tons and 66 lbs.

1946-47—3,426 tons and 2,139 lbs.

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“(e) The following firms were granted permits to export ghee for the quantities shown against each :—

Year.	Name and address of firm.	Quantity for wh ch permits were issued.	
		TONS.	LB.
1944-45	1 Messrs. The Ghee Supply Company, Limited, No. 96, Bull Temple Road, Bangalore City, Government of India contractors for the supply of ghee to the Defence Services ..	1,947	2,230
	2 Messrs. The British India Trading Co., No. 60, New Extensions, Seshadripuram, Malleswaram P.O., Bangalore, Government of India contractors for the supply of ghee to the Defence Services ..	1,030	1,116
1945-46	Messrs. The British India Trading Co., No. 60, New Extensions, Seshadripuram, Malleswaram P.O., Bangalore, Government of India contractors for the supply of ghee to the Defence Services ..	1,278	626
1946-47	Messrs. The British India Trading Co., No. 60, New Extensions, Seshadripuram, Malleswaram P.O., Bangalore, Government of India contractors for the supply of ghee to the Defence Services ..	2,952	2,139

The above quantities were exported in monthly quotas of over 10 tons on each occasion for supply to the Defence Services. In the following cases special permits were issued for the export of deteriorated ghee to Bengal during the year 1946-47. :—

Year.	Name and address of firm.	Quantity for which permits were issued.	
		TONS.	
1946-47	1 Messrs. Amruth Ghee Company, Limited, Ghee merchants, Guntur.	330	
	2 Sri K. Rajalingeswara Rao, Ghee merchants, Gollaprole ..	75	
	3 Messrs. Motibai, Proprietrix, Messrs. Lakshmidoss Premji Jetha Bai, Ghee merchants, Guntur ..	250	
	4 Sri Lakshmi Brand Ghee Stores, Ghee merchants, No. 2/64, Pondy Bazaar, Madras ..	90	

“(f) No price was fixed for purchase and export of ghee.”

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K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ May I ask what is meant by deteriorated ghee? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It means ghee whose keeping qualities have not been kept up and which has an unpleasant smell.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Is it good for human consumption? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It has been used in Bengal and there have been no reports of death on that account.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I should like to know from the Hon. Minister who is a medical man himself whether it is fit for human consumption? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I inform the hon. Member that deteriorated ghee is not swallowed as such ; it is boiled to a very high temperature and then some sweets are made and it is really fit for consumption then.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I think it is a matter for West Bengal or East Bengal.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ My point is that if the Government think it is not fit for human consumption in this Province, it should apply equally to Bengal also. If the Government consider that it is harmful, they ought not to have exported it to any part of the world.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ In the first place, I may assure the hon. Member that the present Government is not responsible for it. Secondly, when there are people who require ghee of a cheaper quality and are prepared to use it without harm to human life, I do not see why a stuff like that should be thrown out if it can be used advantageously.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Then could it not be used in this Province, Sir? There seems to be some distinction made between good ghee and deteriorated ghee. Permit has been given for the export of deteriorated ghee and I want to know why permit has been given for this ghee alone. If it is bad for human consumption here, it is equally bad for human consumption elsewhere. If poor people can use it in other places, poor people can use it here also, especially when good ghee is not available.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The point is that there was no demand for deteriorated ghee in this Province. There was a demand for it in Bengal and so it was sent there. We need not necessarily construe that it is all for human consumption. It might have been used as fat for the manufacture of soaps and other things.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I think Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim should address some of the members in Bengal as to why they had ordered for such ghee.”

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K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Firstly, Sir, I am not as much anxious about the interests of Bengal as those of our province. Secondly, if it was unfit for human consumption, it must have been so in any part of the world.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, on what basis the requirements of this province have been arrived at and the exportable surplus determined by the Government?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I am not aware of the conditions at the time the ghee was exported. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall answer.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Have the Government any information about the partners of the companies that applied for special permits for export of deteriorated ghee to Bengal?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ There is nothing on record.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Who classified the ghee as ‘deteriorated’, as it might have been so classified to get permits for export?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It should have deteriorated because it has not been possible to market it.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member wants to know who marked it as deteriorated.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is marked in my file.”
(Laughter.)

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Ghee of good quality might have been labelled as deteriorated to get permits.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is left to the hon. Member to draw whatever inference he likes.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB :—“ What is the definition of ‘deteriorated ghee’?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ As a medical man, the hon. Member should know it better than I do.”

Post-war Reconstruction Schemes.

* 5 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes of the Government are in respect of which grants have been allotted by the Government of India;

(b) what is the amount involved in each of the scheme in (a) and what is the nature and quantum of assistance promised in respect of each scheme by the Government of India;

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(c) whether there has been deviation in any of the schemes prepared by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee and approved by the Government;

(d) whether the Government of India have been apprised of the deviations if any and whether their approval has been obtained;

(e) whether any change has been effected in priorities in any of the approved Post-War Reconstruction Schemes and if so, what the reasons are for making the changes; and

(f) whether the Government would place a consolidated statement on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BAKTHAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (b) Two lists ^a are laid on the table of the House. List (A) shows Post-War schemes (with their cost) that were executed during 1945-6 and 1946-7 in advance of the Post-War quinquennium commencing on 1st April 1947 and list (B) shows Post-War schemes tentatively proposed for execution during 1947-8 and their cost.

The nature and the quantum of assistance, i.e., grants sanctioned by the Government of India are described in the explanatory note appended to the statement.

“(c) Yes. Some schemes originally included in the Post-War Reconstruction plan were omitted and a few schemes were newly added. There have also been variations of detail in some schemes.

“(d) The Government of India have been informed of the major variations such as :

- (i) variations which involve changes in policy;
- (ii) alterations in the nature of schemes; and
- (iii) any considerable variation in the extent of application of a scheme and consequently in its cost. Their prior approval to the variations is not necessary.

“(e) Yes. The reasons for making changes in the priorities of approved Post-War schemes are as follows :—

- (i) On account of the earlier termination of the war, certain schemes which are productive or self-financing or which though not self-financing, are of economic importance were taken up for execution in advance of the Post-War quinquennium on the suggestion of the Government of India with the special object of counteracting deflation and unemployment.

- (ii) The programme of Post-War Development for 1947-8 has been drawn up with reference to the following principles :—

- (a) Schemes which would more or less pay for themselves :—and which would go to increase the wealth of the Province and bring in additional revenue should be given priority over social service schemes if both could not be carried out; and

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(b) High priority should be given to measures for increasing the food resources of the country and in particular to measures designed to increase the out-put per acre and diminish dependance on the vagaries of nature.

“(f) Please see answer to clauses (a) & (b).”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know why no amount has been allotted for the development of Rayalseema districts? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BAKTHAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to have notice of that question.”

Pay of the Superintendent of the Cash and Current section of the Legislature Secretariat.

* 6 Q.—ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR : With reference to the answer to supplementary question to starred question No. 421, answered in the Assembly on 26th March 1947 will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the difference in the pay of the Assistant Superintendents mentioned in clause (a) of the answer and the reasons why such decision was arrived at, have been since looked into;

(b) whether it is proposed to equalize the pay of the Superintendent of the Cash and Current Section with those of the Assistant Superintendents, and if so, when; and if not, why not;

(c) why the maximum for this post as revised is lower than the figure before revision; and

(d) whether there is any other post the maximum salary of which has been reduced as a result of revision like this?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“(a) to (c) The Government have looked into the matter. The revised scale is based on the recommendations of the Cabinet Salaries Committee which took all relevant factors in coming to its decision, viz., duties, qualifications, etc. The Government do not consider it necessary to equalise the pay of the Superintendent, Cash and Current section, in the Legislature Secretariat with that of Assistant Superintendents in the Secretariat.

“(d) There are a very few cases in which the maximum has been lowered in the recent revision and this is due to the fact that the existing scales were found unsuitable on a consideration of the duties, qualifications, etc. It is not obligatory on the existing incumbents to change over to the revised scales and they will not be adversely affected.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ If the scales of pay of superintendents, clerks, typists, attenders and members of the inferior service in the Legislature Secretariat are identical with those of similar posts in the Secretariat, why should

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there be any difference between the pay of the Superintendent, Cash and Current section in the Legislature Secretariat, and the Assistant Superintendent in the Secretariat? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Obviously the difficulty arises because the holder of the post is called a Superintendent."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Are the duties of the Superintendent of the Cash and Current section in any way different from those of the Assistant Superintendent in such sections in other departments of the Secretariat? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know what the difference is? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The nature of the work differs, and that is easy to see."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" The designation implies that the Superintendent has to do cash and current work and other Superintendents also do the same kind of work. Where is the difference? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" This Superintendent does only cash work. The other Superintendents do noting and other arduous work."

State buses run by the Government in the City of Madras.

* 7 Q.—SRI P. VIRABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of State buses run by the Government in the City of Madras;

(b) what is their total cost;

(c) the income they are fetching and the expenditure incurred under different heads as (i) salaries of the drivers, conductors and cleaners, (ii) petrol and lubricating oils, (iii) spare parts, and (iv) other miscellaneous expenses, monthwar; and

(d) whether the Government propose to put on the roads in the City some more buses to relieve the congestion in the existing buses and trams?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" (a) Out of 30 buses, 26 are now running in Madras City, 2 are in reserve and 2 will be put on the road shortly.

" (b) The cost of the 30 chassis is Rs. 2,30,705-12-0. The actual cost of body building has not yet been definitely settled. The estimated expenditure on the building of bodies was Rs. 1.51,000. Including the additional expenditure for extra fittings, the total expenditure on body building for all the 30 vehicles is estimated at Rs. 2.00,000.

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RS. A. P.

“(c) Income derived from bus service—

For March 1947, i.e., from 24th to 31st March 1947 for six buses .. 4,950 2 6

For April 1947, for six buses from 1st to 11th April 1947, eight buses from 12th to 18th April 1947 and nine buses from 19th to 30th April 1947 25,576 10 6

For May 1947 (i.e., from 1st to 25th May 1947).
For 10 vehicles from 1st to 13th May 1947.
For 12 vehicles from 14th to 25th May 1947. } 26,868 11 9

“The monthwar expenditure incurred under the various heads—

	March.			April.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(i) Salaries of drivers, conductors and cleaners	1,025	5	0	3,322	5	0
(ii) Petrol and lubricating oils	1,300	0	0	5,500	0	0
(iii) Spare parts	Nil			100	0	0
(iv) Other miscellaneous expenses	Nil			200	0	0
	2,325	5	0	9,122	5	0

Information for the month of June, July and August is not readily available but is being collected.

“(d) Yes.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Is the business run at a loss or profit? ”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ For the three months, March, April and May, the income is Rs. 57,395-8-9 and the expenditure, Rs. 11,447-10-0. The balance is Rs. 45,947-14-9.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The expenditure of Rs. 11,447-10-0 is only for March and April, and not for May.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Yes, Sir. Perhaps the expenditure for May has not been calculated.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Have you made an estimate? ”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ No balance sheet can be prepared in the first two or three months.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know whether the fares have been reduced for the benefit of the public?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ The fares have not been reduced.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government propose to commandeer the City buses which are roadworthy and expedite the process of nationalisation?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Orders have been placed for about 150 vehicles and they are expected to arrive in Madras in October, November and December. Meanwhile negotiations are being carried on with private operators for taking over roadworthy vehicles on some basis. It is not yet known whether the operators have agreed to this arrangement.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government can commandeer buses, if they want.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ It is not proposed to commandeer old, secondhand buses, when we are in a position to order for new vehicles. But we do not want to throw these operators out of the field without some arrangement for taking over such buses as they are willing to hand over to Government at a reasonable price.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know when the Hon. Minister expects to put a few more buses on the road?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ In the month of October, Sir.”

Quota of mill cloth allotted to this Province.

* 8 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) what the quota of mill cloth allotted to this Province is and what quantity of the same is imported from Bombay and other Provinces;

(b) whether these quotas are being regularly received;

(c) what arrangements have been made for purchase and despatch from importing centres;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to civil disturbances in the importing centres the removal of the Madras quota is delayed;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has given notice to arrange for the removal of the quota and that otherwise Madras should be prepared to forego it; and

(f) what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure regular movement of quota?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) The average quantity of mill cloth allotted to this Province is 8,966 bales (each bale containing 1,500 yards) per month. Out of this

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quantity about 4,597 bales are due from the Bombay surplus area comprising of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Sholapur, 553 bales from other areas in the South Zone, viz., from Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pondicherry and the remaining 3,816 bales are received from the mills situated in this Province.

“(b) There has been some delay on the part of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in releasing the quotas allotted to the South Zone from the mills or quota-holders of the Bombay surplus area, apparently owing to delays in production. But the quotas actually released to us by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, are being taken up and moved into this Province regularly.

“(c) Representative buyers are selected for making purchases of cloth from the Bombay surplus area and despatching it to the various districts under instructions from the office of the Provincial Textile Commissioner. An agent for the Provincial Textile Commissioner is employed at Bombay for *liason* between the representative buyers and the Textile Commissioner at Bombay and to help the representative buyers to make their purchases and move them to this Province promptly.

“(d) The removal of the Madras quotas has not been delayed on account of the civil disturbances in the exporting centres of the Bombay surplus area. In fact the imports into Madras have quickened, presumably because other provinces (like Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab) have not been drawing their quotas of cloth regularly from the Bombay surplus area on account of civil disturbances within their respective limits.

“(e) The answer is in the negative.

“(f) The movement of the cloth is delayed only on account of transport restrictions imposed by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities from time to time. The Government have urged upon the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities to remove the restrictions wherever necessary and all possible steps are taken by the Government from time to time, in consultation with the Textile Commissioner at Bombay and all other agencies concerned to secure the provincial allocations of cloth promptly and regularly.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Do not the Government consider that there had been considerable delays in the past for the allotted quotas to reach this Province and may I know what actual steps have been taken to see that those quotas are expeditiously despatched to this Province.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“All the steps that have been taken to ensure prompt despatch of the cloth allotted to this Province have already been mentioned in my answer, Sir.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is the Hon. Minister satisfied that at least for the past few months, the quotas allotted to this Province have been received? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ All the quota has been received, Sir. I have already mentioned the bottle-necks that stand in the way of our promptly getting our quotas to this Province.”

Executive officers of Panchayat Boards.

* 9 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Panchayat Boards in the Presidency and the number of panchayats for which executive officers have been appointed;

(b) the emoluments of the executive officers before and after the revision of salaries;

(c) the qualifications prescribed for the executive officers and the method of recruitment;

(d) whether the panchayats are divided into different categories and if so, on what basis such division is made; and

(e) what the number of such officers in each grade is?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ (a) There are at present about 7,200 panchayat boards in the Presidency. Executive Officers have been appointed for 317 panchayats.

“ (b) Emoluments of Executive Officers of panchayats :—

	Prior to revision of salaries.	After revision of salaries.
I Grade ..	Rs. 80—5/2—100	80—2½—100
II Grade ..	Rs. 65—3/2—80	65—1½—80
III Grade ..	Rs. 50—3/2—65	50—1½—65

“ (c) *Qualifications prescribed for Executive Officers of panchayats.*—A candidate for appointment as Executive Officer of a panchayat should be—

(i) a graduate of a University in the case of persons belonging to communities other than the Scheduled Castes;

(ii) a holder of a S.S.L.C. eligible for college courses of study in the case of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes;

(iii) below 30 years on the date of appointment to the service, in the case of a new entrant, and 35 years in the case of a person in the Government, Local Boards or Municipal Service;

(iv) of sound health, active habits and free from bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him from the service; and

(v) of such character and antecedents as to qualify him for the service.

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The selected candidates should undergo, at their own expense, a course of practical training prescribed by the Government and only those who complete the training satisfactorily will be eligible for appointment.

Method of recruitment.—Appointment to the service is made by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector in the case of first appointment to a notified panchayat and by the Inspector in respect of subsequent appointments thereto. Appointment to the service is made as follows :—

I Grade.—Promotion from II grade or for special reasons by direct recruitment.

II Grade.—Promotion from III grade or for special reasons by direct recruitment.

III Grade.—Direct recruitment.

Recruitment to the service is made from among the following categories of persons :—

- (i) Ex-Special Officers of panchayats.
- (ii) Candidates who have successfully undergone the training prescribed for special officers of panchayats and have been selected for appointment as Executive Officers ; and
- (iii) persons who have successfully undergone such training as is prescribed for Executive Officers of panchayats.

“(d) Yes. Panchayats have been classified into three grades on the basis of annual income as shown below :—

- (a) Panchayats having an average income ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000—Grade III.
- (b) Panchayats having an average income ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000—Grade II.
- (c) Panchayats having an average income of over Rs. 20,000—Grade I.

“(e) The number of Executive Officers of panchayats in each grade is shown below :—

I Grade—29 ;

II Grade—77 ; and

III Grade—211.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for the lengthy answer he has given to my question and I wish he had printed or cyclostyled it and supplied to us. May I ask whether in view of the fact that a large number of Executive Officers have been appointed for the various panchayat boards, the Government will consider the desirability of handing over the recruitment of such officers to the Public Service Commission, as that is the only body which is not likely to be influenced

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by any considerations and thus avoid the criticism which one hon. Member had made that a great deal of patronage was being shown by the Government in the matter of recruitment to these posts? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ I can assure the hon. Member that so far no patronage has been shown to anybody in this matter.”

Private schools known as Gurukulas.

* 10 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO (on behalf of Sri D. Manjaya Hegde) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are private schools in this Province, such as Gurukulas, without being recognized and subsidized by the Government ;

(b) whether the students of such schools are eligible for the S.S.L.C. and other examinations of that standard ; and

(c) what are the conditions governing the admission of such students to such examinations?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) & (c) Students appearing for the S.S.L.C. and European School-Leaving Certificate Examinations should appear for the first time only through a recognized school. Admission to Matriculation Examinations is governed by the rules framed by the University and the Syndicate has got power to exempt candidates from producing attendance certificates under certain conditions.”

Lower Subordinate Service of the Agricultural Department.

* 11 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether recruitment to the lower subordinate service of the Agricultural Department has been abolished ;

(b) the number of those in that service at present ;

(c) whether any distinction is observed with regard to the status and the emoluments between the lower subordinate service and the upper subordinate service ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government ordered some years ago that the lower subordinate service should be gradually absorbed into the upper subordinate service cadre and, if so, how many have so far been absorbed and how many still remain unabsorbed and what the principles governing such absorption are ;

(e) whether the duties performed by the officers of the lower subordinate and the upper subordinate services are the same and are equally onerous ;

(f) whether there is any ban imposed in regard to the promotion of men in the lower subordinate service to the gazetted ranks ; and

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(g) whether there is any proposal to absorb immediately the personnel of lower subordinate service and equalize their status, emoluments, etc., to that of the personnel of the upper subordinate service?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The number is forty-three.

“(c) Yes. The distinction in designation and emoluments observed in regard to Officers in the Upper and Lower Subordinate Services is shown in the statement * placed on the table.

“(d) In 1942, the Government sanctioned the creation of permanent posts of Upper Subordinates not exceeding three every year in lieu of three posts of Lower Subordinates rendered vacant consequent on the promotion of deserving Lower Subordinates of over 20 years' service to the Upper Subordinate cadre until all such Lower Subordinates are absorbed. In making these promotions, the principle enunciated by Government, that such promotions should be from deserving Lower Subordinates who have put in over 20 years of service, has been followed. As stated in reply to clause (b) above, there are now 43 Lower Subordinates who remain to be absorbed.

“(e) The duties performed by the Officers of both cadres are identical, but when, with reference to any particular station (e.g., headquarters station) or work (e.g., Research, teaching, etc.), the duties are considered more onerous, an Upper Subordinate is generally preferred in view of his superior qualifications.

“(f) Lower Subordinates should first be promoted as Upper Subordinates before they can aspire for promotion to Gazetted rank provided they possess the necessary qualifications. However, in 1944 the rules were amended to render them eligible for promotion to Gazetted rank in certain categories of the Madras Agricultural Service during the continuance of the War and for a period of one year thereafter.

“(g) The Director of Agriculture has submitted proposals for the absorption of 39 Lower Subordinates as Upper Subordinates. They are under the consideration of Government.”

Assessment on dry lands in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

* 12 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that dry lands in Malabar and South Kanara included in holdings though not cultivated are assessed and charged;

(b) whether the Marjoribanks Committee (1937) recommended that such assessment and charge should not be made unless and until the land is cultivated;

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(c) whether the Government have given effect to this recommendation and if so what the exact orders of Government are ;

(d) if the recommendation has not been accepted, whether the Government have ever considered the inequity involved in this assessment and whether they propose to issue necessary orders ; and

(e) what is the loss of revenue to Government involved by granting this concession?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“(a) In Malabar, dry lands included in holdings which are not cultivated or are used solely for raising seedlings are not charged assessment. In South Kanara, all dry lands included in holdings, whether cultivated or not, are charged assessment.

“(b) The Marjoribanks Committee recommended that dry lands included in holdings in South Kanara, though assessed, should not be charged unless and until cultivated.

“(c) No.

“(d) The whole question of land revenue reform is now under active consideration.

“(e) The Marjoribanks Committee estimated the loss of land revenue involved in the acceptance of their recommendation mentioned in the answer to clause (b) at Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The figure has not been verified.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, why even though this was brought to the notice of Government by the Marjoribanks Committee and they had made a definite recommendation in their report, the Government have not realised the great injustice that is done to the South Kanara district, while in the neighbouring district of Malabar, dry lands are not charged any assessment?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“Such injustices in the matter of assessment of dry lands have been in existence for a long time and they were due to the mode of settlements that were made before. The Government are now considering the whole question and they are going to introduce legislation to rectify the those wrongs, and the benefit of the legislation will be extended to South Kanara also.”

Treatment for cancer.

* 13 Q.—MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the members of the Executive Committee of the Madras Cancer Association ;

(b) whether this committee is pressing for the organization of cancer treatment, its early detection, the follow-up of these patients, etc., on a more scientific basis as is obtaining in some of the advanced countries ;

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(c) what arrangements already exist in the Government institutions to achieve the above objects and if the existing organization is not up to the desired standard, what the intention of the Government in this respect is; and

(d) whether the Government propose to issue instructions that the various parts of work connected with the cancer treatment be carried out by specialists if such staff exist and if not, whether the Government propose to train such specialists in the immediate future?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) No election of members of the Executive Committee has been held, but the members of the Provincial Central Committee have been till now discharging the duties of the Executive Committee. The following are the names of the members of the existing Provincial Central Committee :—

- (1) The Hon. the Minister for Public Health—*President*.
- (2) The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras—*Vice-President*.
- (3) The Director of Public Health.
- (4) The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health Department, Madras.
- (5) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (6) Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M.B.E.
- (7) Lieut.-Col. V. B. Stork.
- (8) Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
- (9) Dr. B. M. Sundaravadanam.
- (10) Rao Bahadur Captain M. G. Kini.
- (11) The Maharani Saheba Vidyavathi Devi of Vizianagram.
- (12) Dr. P. Rama Rao.
- (13) Dr. K. Manjunatha Rai, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.M.A. (Lond.)
—*Honorary Secretary*.

“(b) The expert committee of the Cancer Association of Madras has suggested certain interim arrangements for the treatment of cancer cases and those are under consideration.

“(c) (1) There is a first-class institute of Radiology at the Government General Hospital, Madras, with practically all modern apparatuses and Radium and Radon for treatment of cancer. It has been proposed that some beds in the hospital may be set apart for the treatment of cancer cases.

(2) There is a deep X-ray plant at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and a few beds have been set apart for the treatment of cancer cases in the hospital.

(3) There is a small quantity of radium available at the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, but no X-ray treatment is available for the treatment of cancer cases.

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(4) At the Erskine Hospital, Madura, only deep X-ray is available but no radium.

The Surgeon-General reports that a proposal is under consideration for the establishment of a modern Cancer Hospital in the Madras City which would serve as a research and training institute for the treatment of cancer. Under present conditions, it would be impossible to make use of the latest and most up-to-date ideas and principles in the interim arrangements proposed for the treatment of cancer cases. This will be possible only when regular clinics and one or more cancer hospitals are established in this Province.

“(d) The matter is under consideration.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is in order to refer to any of these gentlemen with their titles? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ As long as those gentlemen have not given up their titles, I think it is not proper for me not to mention them.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to make some arrangements for the early detection of cancer cases in the mufassal before they come up for treatment in the Madras City.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Yes, Sir.”

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—“ May I know, Sir, when the cancer hospital is going to come into existence? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It is not possible to give any approximate date, Sir, but it is being considered.”

Concessions in special wards in the General Hospital.

* 14 Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the advisability of removal of concessions in the special wards of General Hospital to officers drawing above Rs. 500 ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to re-introduce the concession given to the village officers in the special wards at the General Hospital?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ (a) No.

“(b) No such concession was ever granted and hence there is no question of its restoration.”

SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—“ May I know why concession should be shown to officers drawing high salaries? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The officers drawing high salaries are not the people who are shown the concession. Various cadres of officers are shown concession for admission to special wards in the General Hospital. In the

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case of Government servants, their emoluments are so limited that Government thought some concession was necessary regarding treatment in Government hospitals."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister considers that persons drawing above Rs. 500 are the people who deserve consideration? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is only they that know their difficulties."

SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—" Are Members of the Legislature entitled to this concession? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" At present, my instruction is they are not."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether this concession will be extended to the Members of the Legislature? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There are members who draw salaries and perhaps if Members of the Legislature will be content with being grouped in the cadre to which their salaries are attached, the Finance Minister may agree to it."

Schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled castes.

* 15 Q.—SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme or schemes for the uplift of the scheduled castes in the Province in connexion with the provision of rupees one crore sanctioned in the current year's budget; and

(b) if so, what is the amount spent up till now; and on what account?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" (a) & (b) The Government have constituted Harijan Welfare Committee for the formulation of a five-year plan of Harijan Uplift. That committee has also been entrusted with the work of drawing up a scheme for the utilization of the sum of Rs. 1 crore set apart by the Government for Harijan Uplift."

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—" Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of consulting organized public opinion of the scheduled classes in this province in this respect? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" This committee has appointed a sub-committee which has been touring in the province to make enquiries of the various organizations and the leaders who are working for Harijan uplift on this matter."

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

VI.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* LETTER FROM THE INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, REGARDING THE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION WELCOMING THE TRANSFER OF POWER TO INDIAN HANDS.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House the following communication, dated 10th June 1947, received from the Secretary, Political Department, India Office, regarding the resolution passed by the Council on 23rd April 1947 welcoming the decision of His Majesty's Government to transfer power to Indian hands :

‘ I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. F. 42/47-R of May 23rd, 1947, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Madras Legislative Council at its meeting held on April 23rd, 1947. I am to request that the thanks of the Secretary of State may be conveyed to the Council.’ ”

VII.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that under Rule 9 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four members to be the Panel of Chairmen for the seventh session of the Council :—

K. T. M. Ahamed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.

Sri H. M. Jagannatham.

Sri M. Narayana Rao.

Dr. V. K. John.”

VIII.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1947-48.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I present the demands for grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for the year 1947-48.”

Copies of the demands have been laid on the table of the House.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Discussion on these estimates will be taken up at 11 a.m. on the 22nd of this month.”

IX.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That under rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, this House do proceed to elect six members to the House Committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf by the President.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have to inform the House that in accordance with the regulations framed by me under rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Friday, the 19th September 1947 as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary.

“ If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, namely, six, there will be an election between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on 22nd September 1947.”

X.—FOOD SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I beg to move that—
‘ the food situation in the province be taken into consideration.’

“ In doing so, Sir, I beg to submit that I have already circulated a copy of my statement ^a to all the hon. Members of this House a week in advance of this session. Therefore, I think the House will excuse me from reading the statement again in the House just now. Besides, I have also submitted a supplementary correction slip which has been sent to all the Members of the House which brings the figures to the latest date, viz., 31st August 1947.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that the food situation in the province be taken into consideration. It is now open for discussion. In this connexion, I would like all the hon. Members who wish to take part in the discussion to give me their names in advance, so that I may fix the time we may require for the entire discussion. The members have had the statement sufficiently in advance; and so, I think there will not be any difficulty in their making up their minds and giving their names to me if they want to speak thereon.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ Mr. President, it is painful to hear every year the tale of woe, regarding food position in our province during this part of the year.

“ In the food economy of our province, it is not possible to expect any change within a period of five or six years. The main features of the situation are shortage of internal supply, production in an average season being smaller than consumption, and the shortage of imports from abroad. If the movement of rice from Burma or Indo-China is re-established, some change may be expected. But prospects are not bright in that direction.

“ Under the above circumstances, it is to be considered, how long are these controls to continue, and how they are to be relaxed. Difficult problems are bound to arise in the process of relaxation

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 54-64.

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of the existing controls. The return to normal conditions must be gradual and regulated. Unless it is planned and prepared for in advance, the chaotic conditions of Bengal in 1942-43 may be repeated. I am of opinion that hereafter a policy of 'Laissez Faire' in the matter of food supply and distribution is impossible. It is only by rationing, you can control the entire stock of the community of the article in short supply, and distribute it evenly. It prevents hoarding and profiteering, controls prices and above all restore confidence in the people. Its chief object is the burden must in equity be shared equally by all. If rationing is to be universal, procurement also is to be universal; and so the procurement is to be done throughout the province. Thus the question of abolishing rationing in surplus districts does not arise. Also abolition after the next harvest is not understandable, for after a few months after harvest, scarcity will set in naturally. In my opinion the system should be revitalized, basing it on a more rational policy. A proper plan is to be evolved; and vigorous steps are to be taken for checking black-marketing, which is admitted in the speech of the Hon. Minister.

"Secondly I plead strongly the Government should endeavour to increase the food resources as a permanent objective of the food policy. I am glad to note this in the speech of the Hon. Minister. As an important step in the direction of this policy, the cultivator should be assured a reasonable return; and at the same time the prevailing prices of essential commodities of rural consumption, such as cloth, kerosene, etc., are to be maintained in equitable relation to the price of foodgrains.

"It seems to be the idea of the Government of India that the target price level of the foodgrains may be 240 per cent of the prices, that prevailed in 1938-39. So long as the Government of India are discharging their responsibility of conserving, augmenting and distributing the food resources of the country, it is not possible to develop provincial exclusiveness. There is the need for the centre and the province to act together as one unit, in the planning and execution of the measures necessary to solve these problems. In the food conference held in January 1947, Hon. the Food Minister to the Government of India had offered the assistance of the centre for financing and executing all schemes to raise the yield by 11½ per cent on condition that we should make our contribution also. Probably the recent bonus scheme was based on the above offer. But it came late in the crop year; and its chief purpose of inducing the cultivators to grow more food was not served, though it has helped procurement to some extent. If it is found not possible to raise the price of foodgrains, at least the Government should see to reduce the cost of cultivation in the direction of subsidizing the manure, agriculture implements, cattle food, etc.

"Only a well-planned scheme set forth at the right time, and carried out by proper agency can solve the problem really.

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"The next step in this direction is the formulation of a scheme for restricting the cultivation of non-food crops, and the bringing of new areas under cultivation. In a press conference held on 19th February 1946, Mr. Masterman, then Adviser in charge of Food, had stated that 180,000 acres have been newly brought under cultivation up to 30th September 1945. A thorough investigation is to be made to find out; how far the above extent has helped the production drive, and what remedies have to be adopted in cases, where it is found disappointing. Of course we are hearing of the formulation of various schemes under 'Grow More Food Campaign', and my only submission is, that the experiences gained regarding the schemes already carried out, should be fully utilized in the proposed schemes, rectifying all defects, and adopting all precautions.

"An attempt is to be made seriously, regarding popularization of subsidiary food, like fish.

"Lastly, I wish to state a propaganda is to be carried on even from now, to advance the cultivation of short-term paddy in the deltaic districts, to save the situation in the later half of 1948. I cannot help mentioning that if only the Government had listened to my suggestions to advance 'Kuruvai' cultivation in the Cauveri delta by supplying water from Mettur earlier, I am sure at least an additional quantity of twenty-thousand tons of new paddy would have been available by this time besides the quantity procured now from that delta."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, this House 5 p.m. is really grateful to the Hon. the Minister for Food for having given the opportunity to express its opinion on this question. I also congratulate the Hon. Minister for having supplied us with a copy of the speech in advance. We have had the pleasure and the benefit of reading the speech and digesting all the relevant facts. When I read through the speech I found that there was a grave note struck in the statement and I felt that I should invite the attention of the House to the relevant passage in that speech. The policy has been enunciated in paragraph 19 of the speech. It runs as follows: 'The truth is that people are getting tired and impatient of the never-ending demands on behalf of the Government. It seems therefore sufficient if the Government limit their responsibilities to areas which need protection, such as towns, industries, deficit parts of districts. It has therefore been suggested that rural rationing may be discontinued except in Malabar and statutory rationing be given up in towns in surplus districts as the crops of the next year are harvested. After all the Government cannot undertake indefinitely the direct feeding of the people and steps should be taken some day, the sooner the better, to restore, as far as may be, the normal channels of distribution.' I take it, Sir, that this statement is not the statement of policy by the Government. I suppose it is the suggestion which has been made by certain eminent people that rural rationing as also statutory rationing may be discontinued. But, if it were the intention of the

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Government and if they want to give up this rationing altogether at a later stage, then I submit it will not be easy for them to provide the poor people of this Province foodgrains at reasonable rates. I take it, Sir, that rationing has been there because the Government accepted the responsibility for feeding the starving millions of this Province at reasonable rates and so that policy ought to be continued in future also. But if the Government for some reason or other think that that policy ought to be discontinued, I think it is too late in the day to give up this policy of providing food at reasonable cost to all the peoples of this Province.

“ Sir, the next point I would like to submit is the question of controls. Various measures have been suggested. Very eminent people have also suggested that controls ought to be abolished. I want to say only one thing about controls. If all those facts given by the Hon. Minister in his statement are correct, then you can never give up controls. When once you accept the responsibility of providing food at reasonable prices, you cannot give up controls. The speech of the Hon. Minister itself shows that there is a shortage of rice and there is shortage in production. If there is a shortage in production and if the Government accept the responsibility of feeding the people at reasonable cost, then how can the control be removed? Control is necessary and should be maintained and should be worked in a more perfect manner than they are doing at present. The whole difficulty arises because the controls are not satisfactorily working and the people are not satisfied.

“ Sir, there is another trouble and that is Government have introduced what is called statutory rationing in municipal areas and what is called informal rationing in rural areas. What happens is the Government do not accept responsibility, so far as rural areas are concerned, of providing food to the villagers at a reasonable cost. They merely say, we provide the villagers with foodgrains so long as we can; then they have to look to themselves. So far as municipal areas are concerned where statutory rationing is in force, the Government accept that it is their statutory duty to provide food at reasonable prices in those areas. They collect the grains from the villages and distribute them in the municipal areas. I know there are some villages under rural rationing which are not able to get any foodgrains, but so far as municipal areas are concerned, they have been supplied regularly with foodgrains and there has been no case of any municipal area not getting its full supply of these foodgrains. What happens? There is an influx of population from the rural areas to the municipal areas where statutory rationing has been introduced. Statistics will show that. I do not know whether the figures are correct but there has been a great influx of population from villages to towns. If you take the census of 1940 and also take the census as enumerated under the food rationing scheme in 1946, you will find that there is a large increase in population in municipal areas. Obviously, it was due to the fact that people from villages have gone to towns because they are assured of a regular supply of foodgrains in towns.

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The second reason is that where there is no rationing and where there is scarcity of foodgrains, people in the villages find it extremely difficult to get their supply of foodgrains. The scarcity was felt more in the villages because whatever foodgrains were available in the villages were being procured by the Revenue subordinates and distributed in the taluks. They simply starve the people in the villages and procure whatever is available in the villages and distribute them in towns in order to show to their superiors their efficiency in procuring and also to create the impression that there is no scarcity in the villages. Even some eminent people have suggested that rural rationing may be abolished and statutory rationing in municipal towns may also be discontinued. If rationing is abolished in villages then, whatever quantity of foodgrains that will be procured will not be available to the people in villages. What is the Government going to do? Is it assumed that whatever grain is available in certain villages will be kept in some villages without being transported to other villages? I do not think so. I am certain that if Government allowed the people in the villages to sell their grains freely, then not one single grain or even seed will be left in the village because it will all be sold at the highest price to the highest bidder. Of course, people might say that there is price control, but that will be only on paper. When once you give up rural rationing, there is no control at all. If you allow free transport of grain from one district to another district, then the districts which produce more grain will not be allowed the use of the extra quantity in their own district. The surplus will be transported to all other places. Therefore, I submit that if you want to introduce rationing, let it be thorough rationing; if you want to introduce control, let it be thorough control. Do not introduce partial control; it is very unsatisfactory. When the Government assume the responsibility for providing the people with food, let them assume that responsibility for all the people in the Province and let them not have a divided responsibility.

“ Sir, the next point I would like to submit is this. Much has been said about the hardship and the persecution which have been caused by the officials in procuring foodgrains. Much also has been said by people who are interested in getting all the foodgrains for themselves from the ryots for the purpose of black-marketing. These people may say that the ryots are hoarders and that they are doing an anti-social act and so on. But I would say only this thing. So far as Government officials are concerned—I know very often they give incorrect figures and in a matter like this, I do not think we can trust the Government servant at all—they simply throw away their responsibility and give incorrect figures of the yield of the quantity produced. That is one side of the picture. The other side is that the prices have gone up very high and it is rather difficult to induce the ryot to part with his grain for the controlled price. Hon. Members of this House might remember that the prices when once controlled or fixed, do not always remain stationary. Prices may be fixed so far as Government are concerned but they are going to vary. It is only a political price and

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not an economic price. You cannot fix the price of foodgrains without taking into account the prices of other articles because the prices of other articles are bound to act and react on the prices of foodgrains. If you fix the price of paddy at Rs. 100 for 500 measures, it cannot always remain at Rs. 100. When the prices of other articles are changing and the ryots have to pay more for all those articles, the prices of foodgrains alone cannot remain fixed. As a matter of fact, in the black-market, paddy is being sold at two and a half times the price that is fixed by the Government. When such is the case, how can you expect the ryot to part with his grain easily? It is no doubt true that he is hoarding and doing black-marketing and thus he is doing all these anti-social acts. But, if you cannot give him a fair price which will enable him to purchase all other essential articles, then there is no use in using coercion. I submit that even a conqueror when he occupies a territory of another State, he would not use coercive measures so far as procurement is concerned. I recently read a book on Germany and it was stated therein that when the invading German armies occupied another territory, so far as procurement of foodgrains was concerned, the Germans fixed the prices of foodgrains to be procured at a very fair rate and the ordinary course of business was not disturbed. In fact, they were allowing a much higher rate than what was prevailing in their own country. Therefore, what I have to submit is that coercion does not pay. Of course, I am not saying that Government has used coercion or saying anything in defence of coercion, but what I mean to say is, though coercion is not the policy of the Government, it would not pay if used and it will never pay so far as the peasant is concerned. There is also another reason why the peasant should not be allowed to part with his foodgrains at such a low cost as that prescribed by the Government. If you take something from a person who receives or has received certain benefits in the past either from this Government or the previous Government I can understand the justification for it, but so far as the peasant is concerned, he has been doomed to penury and misery for the last 150 or 200 years and he has not received one single benefit all these years though he is the first person whose labour and produce is being requisitioned by the Government. When I say this, I should not be understood as saying that the Government should not impose controls or that Government should not procure foodgrains at reasonable rates. It is of course the Government's duty to save the people of the Province. Let Government do whatever they want to do in this connection but they should also impose controls on various other articles which are not easily available for the peasant. No doubt, the controls have been imposed for the benefit of the peasant but the Government should make available the controlled articles to the peasant such as agricultural implements and other such essential articles required by him, but they have not been made available to him. What I wish to submit is, controls have been imposed but those controls have not been useful to the peasants.

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“ There is another point to be considered in this connexion. You have controlled the price of foodgrains after they have been harvested as it were, but you have not controlled the wages of the labourer. So, till the wages of the agricultural labourer also are controlled, it is unfair to control the price of foodgrains. What happens is this. You have taken the pre-war averages for 3 or 4 years and struck an average and in fixing the prices of foodgrains you say, this is the fair price. I submit that that is not the right way of doing things. Official statistics are not correct and let me say that the ryots have suffered very much with regard to foodgrains. There is also another fact in regard to this question to be considered. When you fix the price of foodgrains you are only taking into account the actual cost of production and giving the cultivator only the quantity necessary for his sustenance for that year, for his seed and for other working expenses, but what is to be his future, you have not said anything. After all you want to procure foodgrains from the peasant and why don't you tell him even at the beginning that ' your welfare shall be our main concern in future and we are going to do this and that for you.' If you tell him this, procurement will be easy and it will be successful. I do not find any such declaration of the policy of the Government with regard to the future of the peasant. Here I would like to say one more thing. You must make it easy for the peasant to part with his grains. You must see that a strong public opinion is to be created and what is the public opinion with regard to village committees? No doubt all the opinions point to the same direction and that is the village committees in very many places have been a source of trouble and faction, though they have been praised as very good agents in the matter of procuring foodgrains. But in fact they do not appear to be such good agents in the matter of procurement. In some places they no doubt yield power but they also give enough trouble, because we are associating non-officials with the administration of the food policy. In very many places, the complaint is there is a lot of discrimination, partiality and various other things. No doubt, all the complaints that are levelled against the constitution of the village committees and against the management of these committees are not justifiable. You will find that whenever there is a shortage there is bound to be some difficulty in distribution and when one gets his requirements and another does not get, of course, every man who is equally entitled to get his requirements, he will naturally complain against the food committee and say that it has not been functioning properly at all. There are no doubt some cases like that and on the whole the village committees have not been very useful to the people and in certain places they have aggravated animosities that were lying dormant in most villages. I do not know whether the Government have considered this aspect of the question seriously. I find from the newspaper reports that Government are contemplating the abolition of district boards and that they want to give every power to village panchayats. I have been told by very many of my friends, sympathizers and supporters that you should postpone the

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date of transferring power to the village panchayats and in this connexion one of the suggestions made is that village committees should be abolished and those powers should be entrusted to taluk committees. I welcome this suggestion because these village committees have not got much power in their hands though they have got power to do a lot of mischief.

"The next thing I want to mention is in regard to the fixation of prices and I think in this matter we are moving in a vicious circle. It is true that fixing prices at a very high level would induce the ryot to part with the foodgrains that he has hoarded, but it will not increase production. Why I say so is this. You will see the very same lands which produce the foodgrains produce also other commercial crops. If, therefore, Government are going to commandeer foodgrains at particular rates, the ryot will not be tempted to sow foodgrains in those areas but he will only grow other commercial crops which will fetch him a greater price and give him greater benefit. One of the suggestions made in this connexion is to restrict the area under cultivation of commercial crops and extending the area under foodgrains. I ask, is it possible to do that? To compel the ryot to sow only foodgrains over a particular area will not be a feasible proposition. Of course, that is my opinion. You can never compel an agriculturist in this matter and if you do so, the land will only remain fallow and the remedy will be worse than the disease. You will see that even now the acreage under foodgrains is much less and it will become much less next year, because the ryot knows that Government are going to commandeer foodgrains and therefore he would try to divert his land for sowing commercial crops because commercial crops will yield much better price to the ryot. Therefore, I submit there is no point in compelling the ryot to sow only foodgrains. There is another point"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I inform the hon. Member that it is proposed to adjourn the House at 5-30."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, I will finish in five minutes. In regard to controls, unless you are going to extend control to all other essential articles, it will not be an efficient proposition. All the crops grow on the very same land, with the very same labour, and with the very same manure and so on. If you lower the price of one article and increase the price in the other, they will not grow the cheaper crop. After all why should he be actuated by the motive to support all the people in the province and why should you expect him to work for some other people in the province. So, this kind of haphazard or this kind of improvised method of getting more grains will not solve the problem. You should first of all know the figures, that is, the number of people that have to be fed and the number of tons of grain that are required for the purpose and then you will have to see how this grain is going to be produced. You should see how many acres of land are required to grow foodgrains and you should also see that the ryot does not grumble to grow grains in those areas. You should also see that his future

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requirements are provided and that the prices of all the articles are controlled. As a matter of fact, I know that even with regard to motor cars after the control has been lifted, there have been complaints. While there was control of motor cars, people were saying, oh! this business is mismanaged and there is a lot of partiality and people who ought to get cars are not getting cars. Now the complaint is that these cars are sold at a much higher price and all people are not getting cars. Government have imposed a control to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent and people have told me, why not have complete control of cars because the business is not properly administered. Human nature is such that so long as there are restrictions, they say, we don't want controls, and the moment the controls are removed, we know all people suffer. The poor man who gets the rationed articles also complains of controls. What he thinks is, if this control is not there, perhaps he may get more articles. Probably it is wrong to describe that person as a poor man because he probably has more money than what many people think. In this connexion I am reminded of an article I read in an English newspaper in which it was stated that a mason went in a motor car to build a house for a particular person. When he went there he said, 'I want the garage.' The owner said, 'I did not expect you to come without a driver', meaning thereby that those people were getting such incomes that they could provide their own drivers for their cars which could be looked after without a garage. Of course incomes have gone high in those places. In the same manner here also the ordinary labourer's income has also gone high and people have got to purchase foodgrains at much higher prices. What I say is, when you want to impose controls, impose thorough controls and do not have halfhearted measures which will not at all satisfy the purpose. Therefore, I submit, if at all you want to have controls, you had better think beforehand the plans for planned economy and impose necessary controls but do not improvise half-hearted or haphazard measures. You will have also to see that the ryot's future is assured and unless this is done, he will not be able to supply your requirements and there is also not much justification in taking his grain at a very low price as it is the case at present and mere high prices will not at all increase production. You will have to devise other measures for increasing production. This can be done only by providing the ryot his requirements such as engines, agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., at reasonable prices. You may also improve hospitals and schools in the villages, so that public opinion in rural areas might also be effective. Perhaps by these means, you can compel landlords to part with their produce. Otherwise it is impossible."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" To-morrow is a non-official day and the day after to-morrow is a holiday. The food debate can go on only on the 19th. I suppose it is agreeable to all hon. Members. (After a pause.) The food debate will be resumed at 11 a.m. on the 19th September 1947.

" The House now stands adjourned to 3 p.m. to-morrow."

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XI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1701, Home, dated the 23th April 1947, making certain amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

* 2. Acts and Rules—Market Committees—Provident Fund Rules—G.O. No. 1888, Development, dated 29th April 1947.

3. Madras Estates Communal, Forests and Private lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Ordinance, 1947, Madras.

* 4. Salem District Board—Exclusion of villages notified—G.O. No. 1003, Local Administration, dated 9th June 1947.

* 5. Elections—Kurichi Panchayat Board, Coimbatore district—Stay ordered—G.O. No. 1139, Local Administration, dated 3rd July 1947.

6. (i) Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Madras for 1945-6 and the Audit Report, 1947.

(ii) Finance Accounts of the Government of Madras for 1945-46 and the Audit Report, 1946.

7. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2738, Home, dated 13th July 1947, making certain amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

8. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2920, Home, dated 26th July 1947, making certain amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

9. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2562, Home, dated 13th July 1947, making certain amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

10. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2650, Home, dated the 8th July 1947, making certain amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

* (1) De patched to Members by post on 13th June 1947.

(2) Do. 4th July 1947.

(4) Do. 9th July 1947.

(5) Do. 24th July 1947.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 5 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th September 1947, page 20 supra.]

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Post-war schemes of the Government of Madras which are assisted from Central Grants are given in the attached statements. The schemes are classified as 'Interim' schemes (List A) and schemes included in the post-war development programme for 1947-48 (List B).

List A.—Interim schemes are schemes which were selected from among those in the five-year plan with the prior approval of the Government of India for execution during the interim period, i.e., the period between the termination of the war and the beginning of the post-war quinquennium (1st April 1947), with the special object of counteracting deflation and unemployment. In respect of such of those schemes as were unproductive, grants amounting to Rs. 230 lakhs have been received from the Government of India in recoupement of the full unproductive expenditure incurred in 1945-46 and 1946-47. These are called advance grants as they are made in advance of the post-war quinquennium. The advance grants will be counted against the total block grant to be made to Provinces by the Central Government during the first quinquennium of the post-war period (1947-48 to 1951-52).

List B.—Contains the unproductive post-war schemes included in the programme for 1947-48. (Productive schemes have been excluded as they are financed from loan money and are therefore not eligible for the Government of India's grant).

The schemes include both

(a) interim schemes already in progress which will be continued in 1947-48; and

(b) schemes which have been or will be taken up afresh in 1947-48 from the five-year plan.

The Government of India have sanctioned a block grant of Rs. 625 lakhs for 1947-48 subject to any alterations that may be made by the successor Government. This block grant is intended not only for post-war schemes executed or under execution in 1947-48 mentioned in the List B but also for Grow More Food Schemes, schemes for the further education of ex-servicemen and training abroad of students, medical personnel and nutrition workers. The block grant of Rs. 625 lakhs allotted by Central Government for 1947-48 is likely to fall short of the expenditure in that year on unproductive post-war schemes, Grow More Food, etc., which is estimated roughly at Rs. 10½ crores. As the name 'Block Grant' implies it is not intended to be allocated among the various post-war schemes, Grow More Food Schemes, etc.

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The Government of India may increase the block grant if the excess expenditure is caused by rapid progress in the execution of Grow More Food schemes. Any such increase in the 'Block Grant' allowed in 1947-48 will be adjusted against the block grants for the subsequent years in the first quinquennium. Any expenditure in 1947-48 uncovered by the grants from the Central Government will be met from Provincial revenues.

LIST 'A'.

LIST OF POST-WAR SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS WHICH ARE ELIGIBLE FOR CENTRAL GRANTS.

Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1947. * RS.
Interim Schemes.			
<i>Forest.</i>			
1	19	Reopening of Madras Forest College. ..	3,06,276
2	78	Development of forest roads	3,13,862
<i>Irrigation.</i>			
3	121	Cauvery delta—Drainage improvement..	71,000
4	122	Kistna delta—Improvements to the Romperu drain.	2,67,290
5	122	Kistna delta—Improvements to Peddalanaka drain.	68,643
6	New scheme.	Santiatope anicut system, Perumal tank, provision of additional surplusings arrangements.	1,000
7	Do.	Shillapillaiyar-Puthur channel diversion.	17,700
8	Do.	Kollinjivadi channel	10,970
<i>Education.</i>			
9	34	Training of additional teachers	8,43,478
10	88	Compulsory Elementary Education ...	36,94,426
11	89	Supply of midday meals to school children.	38,35,011
12	New scheme.	Opening of an Engineering College at Coimbatore.	3,00,241
13	Do.	Opening of a new college for Muslim girls in Madras City.	1,07,373
14	Do.	Grants to Madras University for a new College of Technology and Grant to Annamalai University for a new college for Engineering	3,70,000
15	Do.	Building grant to the Loyola College for chemistry laboratory buildings.	1,53,828
16	Do.	Grant to Annamalai University for the construction of hostels.	2,00,000
17	91	Malaria—Establishment of a Bureau and expansion of the regional organization.	81,785
18	94	Nutritional Research	13,94,908
19	97	Protected water-supply in villages ...	45,542
20	103	Anti-leprosy campaign	43,92,746
<i>Agriculture.</i>			
21	14 (a)	Establishment of a second Agricultural College, Bapatla.	43,309
22	15	Investigation of cultivable wastes ...	8,55,643
23	53	Running of more Agricultural stations..	1,118
24	54	Development of Research Institutions ..	Nil.
			11,554

* For the quarter ending 31st March 1947 only estimated expenditure has been taken to account.

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Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1947. RS.
<i>Veterinary.</i>			
25	67	Appointment of District Veterinary Officer for each district.	86,667
26	68	Appointment of two Deputy Directors of Veterinary Services.	Nil.
<i>Co-operation.</i>			
27	47	Development of Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.	Nil. Not sanctioned.
28	New scheme.	Vocational training for serving soldiers in co-operation.	11,133
<i>Industries.</i>			
29	4	Industrial Education	20,189
30	New scheme.	Opening of polytechnic	1,05,200
31	113	Development of ceramic industry as a small industry.	12,817
32	109	Expansion of leather trade institution ..	81,500
<i>Fisheries.</i>			
33	153	Development of fisheries in the Periyar system.	3,211
34	24	Appointment of a Public Health Fish Farming Assistant.	8,550
35	23	Investigation of Hilsa Fisheries	7,463
36	30	Appointment of Fisheries Engineer ..	5,233
37	31	Appointment of Fishery propaganda unit.	26,557
38	155	Establishment of Fish meal and Fish Demonstration factories.	7,299
<i>Roads.</i>			
39	43	Road works	1,87,900
		Major bridges	32,04,452
40	New scheme.	Improvements to Kodaikanal ghat road.	50,172
<i>Buildings.</i>			
41	98	Expansion of protected water supply to all municipalities, etc.	6,34,180
42	14	Agricultural college, Bapatla	41,738
43	16	Production of more Agricultural Graduates—Improvements to Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	55,520
44	17	Improvements to Madras Veterinary College.	100
45	101	Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals—	
		(a) Quarters for Nursing staff, K. G. Hospital, Vizagapatam.	30,502
		(b) Additions and alterations to K.G. Hospital, Vizagapatam.	Nil.
		(c) Quarters for the nurses of the Government Headquarters Hospitals, Coimbatore.	2,49,642
		(d) Electric installation for Headquarters Hospitals, Ellore.	7,712
46	New scheme.	Buildings for the Government Secondary Training School for women, Erode.	18,686
47	Do.	Buildings for Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	7,600
48	Do.	Natural Science block for the Government College, Kumbakonam.	43,500
49	Do.	Construction of temporary buildings for the Queen Mary's College, Madras.	37,528

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Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1947. RS.
<i>Buildings—cont.</i>			
50	New scheme.	Construction of buildings for the preliminary training for Nurses in Madras.	2,81,147
51	Do.	Home for the nursing staff of the General Hospital, Madras.	7,300
52	Do.	Improvements to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.	15,856
53	Do.	Acquisition of sites and construction of an infectious diseases ward in the District Headquarters Hospital, Madras.	Nil.
54	Do.	Electrification of Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor.	12,324
55	Do.	Comprehensive drainage scheme for the Mental Hospital at Madras.	8,038
56	Do.	Construction of Anatomy, physiology and pharmacology block in Stanley Medical College	88,051
57	Do.	Construction of quarters for the Headquarters Hospital at Palamcottah.	Nil.
58	Do.	Construction of buildings for Madura Medical College.	22,732
59	Do.	Combined laboratory seeds store room and thrashing floor for the paddy station, Mangalore.	11,211
60	Do.	Buildings for the opening of a sheep farm at Kariguppi.	8,101
61	Do.	Extension of cattle farm at Lam	1,41,712
62	Do.	Opening of a New College for Muslim girls in Madras.	Nil.
63	Do.	New blocks and buildings for the Vizagapatam Hospital.	68,859
64	Do.	New buildings for the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut.	Nil.
65	Do.	Improvements to the new Headquarters Hospital at Madura.	820
66	Do.	New Headquarters Hospital at Trichinopoly.	44,611
67	Do.	Construction of buildings for the Headquarters Hospital at Tuticorin.	30,187
68	Do.	Acquisition of site and construction of permanent buildings for the staff of rice Research station at Thirukuppam.	10,000
Total ..			23,08,370

LIST 'B'.

SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1947-48. (INCLUDES INTERIM SCHEMES CONTINUED IN 1947-48.)

Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Estimated expenditure for 1947-48.	
			Capital.	Recurring.
			RS.	RS.
'A' INTERIM SCHEMES (CONTINUED IN 1947-48).				
<i>Irrigation.</i>				
1	121	Twelve key drainage scheme ..	3,50,000	Nil.
2	122	Improvements to Romperu drain.	15,92,000	..
3	New scheme.	Sellapillaiyar Puthur channel diversion.	18,000	..
4	Do.	Perumal tanks—Provision of surplussing arrangements.	70,000	..
5	Do.	New schemes	2,00,000	..

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Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Estimated expenditure for 1947-48.	
			Capital.	Recurring.
			RS	RS.
<i>Communications—Roads (Roads other than National Highways).</i>				
6		War arrear renewals	40,00,000	..
		Capital works	60,00,000	..
		Roads in charge of District Boards.	40,00,000	..
<i>Minor Ports.</i>				
7	45	Improvements to minor ports ..	9,71,000	..
8	148	Improvements to the port of Tuticorin.	1,94,000	..
<i>Veterinary.</i>				
9	65	Appointment of an Assistant Disease Investigation Officer.	1,200	8,400
10	67	Appointment of District Veterinary Officers.	2,100	71,000
11	68	Appointment of two Deputy Directors.	3,400	52,500
12	62	Appointment of stockmen compounders.	..	17,800
13	69	Opening of livestock farm in each district.	6,00,000	92,000
14	71	Grant for purchase of the male breeding stock.	400	2,00,000
<i>Forests.</i>				
15	19	Reopening of the Madras Forest College.	..	1,98,000
16	75	Working Plan Circle	..	1,60,000
17	78	Development of forest roads ..	..	..
<i>Fisheries.</i>				
18	22	Pre-plan training	..	13,400
19	23	Scientific study of Hilsa Fisheries.	4,800	7,800
20	24	National distribution of efficient larvicidal and cyclopicidal fishes.	..	7,700
21	27	Establishment of rural fishery demonstration units.	15,000	1,87,000
22	30	Inland Fisheries Development—Appointment of Fisheries Engineering staff.	600	9,800
23	31	Establishment of a fishery propaganda unit for inland factory unit.	..	19,200
24	153	Exploitation of Periyar system ..	..	2,700
<i>Industries.</i>				
25	3	Polytechnic scheme—Opening of Institutions.	14,00,000	7,50,000
26	109	Leather Research Institute ..	1,56,000	1,05,000
27	113	Development of Ceramic Industry—Cottage.	..	17,000
28	4	Industrial Education—Establishment of service centres for the supply of standard ceramic materials.	12,50,000	8,75,000
29	5	Industries—Expansion of District Organization.	24,000	1,66,000
30	108	Central Institute for Cottage Industries.	1,00,000	87,000
31	111	Establishment of Oil Technological Institute.	1,50,000	62,000
32	112	Development of Sericultural Research.	75,000	28,000

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Estimated expenditure for
1947-48.

Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Estimated expenditure for 1947-48.	
			Capital.	Recurring.
			RS.	RS.
<i>Agriculture.</i>				
33	14-A	Establishment of second Agricultural College, Bapatla.	..	4,97,300
34	14-B	Production of Agricultural Graduates.	..	40,000
35	49	Supply of manures, iron and implements.	..	2,30,000
36	57	Expansion of staff at Headquarters.	..	22,000
37	58	Expansion of staff in districts ..	..	57,000
38	15	Investigation of culturable waste.	..	89,500
39	53	Running of more Agricultural Research Station.	..	4,60,000
40	55	Agricultural College and central farm.	..	1,08,000
41	56	Development of Demonstration and propaganda.	4,00,000	1,00,000
42	54	Development of Research Institute.	..	1,71,000
<i>Education and Public Health.</i>				
43	36	Training of Physical Training Instructors.	..	1,13,000
44	91	Expansion of bureau under Director of Public Health.	..	7,25,000
45	94	Nutritional Research	..	41,000
46	96	Public Health Propaganda and Publicity.	..	1,000
47	103	Anti-leprosy campaign	..	39,000
48	97 and 98.	Rural water-supply and drainage schemes.	97,33,000	2,86,000
49	90	Medical inspection of school children.	42,000	4,50,000
50	..	Provision of Mobile Medical Units.	4,11,000	4,52,000
51	34	Training of additional teachers ..	..	7,00,000
52	88	Compulsory elementary education.	..	14,00,000
53	89	Provision of midday meals ..	..	(Since dropped).
54	99	Expansion of medical relief ..	20,89,000	2,48,000
55	New Scheme.	Wynad colonization medical relief.	..	68,000
56	..	Arakku valley	..	13,000
57	..	Opening of maternity dispensaries.	2,58,000	44,000
58	38	Medical College, Guntur	5,00,000	..
59	..	Medical College, Madura	5,00,000	..
60	New Scheme.	Opening of college for Muslim women.	26,000	47,000
61	..	Introduction of B.Sc. Course in the Muslim College, Madras.	13,000	26,000
62	..	Raising of Government Arts College, Coimbatore to I grade.	2,000	29,000
63	..	Coimbatore water-supply and drainage scheme.	1,73,000	..
<i>Buildings.</i>				
64	..	Comprehensive drainage scheme for the Mental Hospital, Madras.	80,000	..
65	..	Construction of new Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly.	3,35,000	..
66	..	Construction of new Headquarters Hospital, Tuticorin.	1,00,000	..
67	..	Construction of new Headquarters Hospital, Calicut.	2,44,800	..

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Serial number.	Scheme number in the five-year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Estimated expenditure for 1947-48.	
			Capital.	Recurring.
			RS.	RS.
<i>Buildings—cont.</i>				
68	..	Construction of buildings for the Government Secondary Training School for Women, Erode.	17,000	..
69	..	Construction of permanent buildings for the central preliminary training school for pupil nurses in the Y.M.C.A. grounds.	78,800	..
70	..	Construction of Nurses Home for the nursing staff of the General Hospital, Madras.	5,00,000	..
71	..	Construction of new blocks and buildings for King George Hospital, Vizagapatam—		
		(a) Out-patient department—Maternity block.	88,000	..
		(b) Irwin operation theatre ..	4,50,000	..
		(c) Reconstruction of pre-registration block.	7,40,000	..
		(d) Shifting and incorporating the existing plant to new gas house.	3,00,000	..
72	..	Opening a new college for Muslim women, Madras.	5,45,000	..
73	..	Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	1,66,000	..
74	..	Raising the status of Government Arts College, Coimbatore.	1,89,000	..
75	..	Construction of additional class rooms and theatre for Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore.	32,000	..
76	..	Construction of new blocks with three class rooms in the Government Muslim Secondary School for Muslims, Kasaragod.	5,500	..
77	..	Construction of new Headquarters Hospital, Madura.	1,00,000	..
78	101	Construction of quarters for nursing staff, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.	5,00,000	..
79	39	Construction of Anatomy, etc., block, Stanley Medical College, Madras.	8,00,000	..
80	92	Expansion of Public Health Service.	1,20,000	..
81	38	Medical College, Guntur	10,00,000	..
		Do. Madura	10,00,000	..
82	..	Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.	5,00,000	..
		Do. Kotagiri ..		
		Do. Cochin ..		
83	..	Wynad colonization—		
		(a) Public Health	1,15,000	..
		(b) Agriculture	90,000	..
		(c) Communications	2,35,000	..
84	..	Arakku valley	2,00,000	..
85	..	Construction of flood bank on the Vasista Godavari.	16,000	..
86	14	Agricultural College, Bapatla ..	10,85,000	..
87	..	Construction of buildings for the opening of a sheep farm in Kari-guppi in Hospet taluk.	12,000	..
88	..	Extension of cattle farm at Lam.	51,000	..

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Serial number.	Scheme number in the five year plan.	Name of the scheme.	Estimated expenditure for 1947-48.	
			Capital. RS.	Recurring. RS.
' B ' NEW SCHEMES.				
Buildings.				
89	..	Engineering College, Vizagapatam.	2,56,000	..
90	..	Arthur Hope College, Coimbatore..	6,50,000	2,20,000
91	..	Government Training School for Muslim Women, Shevvapet.	20,000	..
92	103	Extension and improvements to Lady Wellington Leprosy Sanatorium.	2,00,000	..
93	..	Engineering College to be opened at Anantapur.	14,23,000	52,000
94	..	Quarters for additional midwives under training of the Headquarters Hospital.	2,56,000	1,05,000
95	..	Construction of additional wards in the Tuberculosis ward, Perundurai.	1,00,000	..
96	..	Construction of nurses' quarters in the compound of Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta.	1,00,000	..
97	..	A.C. College of Technology, Madras.	1,00,000	85,000
98	..	Annamalai University Building for College of Engineering.	4,50,000	2,00,000
99	..	Annamalai University Buildings for College of Engineering—Grant for construction of hostels.	1,50,000	..
Rural Reconstruction.				
100	..	Rural Reconstruction in selected firkas.	25,00,000	..
Communications—Inland Waterways.				
101	132	East Coast canals—Improvements to inland waterways—South Buckingham Canal.	25,000	..
102	134	West Coast canals—Improvements—Remodelling the Elathur Kallai canal.	50,000	..
103	136	North and South Buckingham canal—Improvements.	14,000	..
104	138	South Buckingham canal—Improvements.	50,000	..
105	135	East Coast canals—North and South Buckingham canals.	27,000	..
106	142	North and South Buckingham canals—Improvements.	10,000	..
Co-operation.				
107	..	Establishment of cotton ginning factories.	2,00,000	10,000
Veterinary.				
108	..	Opening of a combined sheep and cattle farm at Kariguppi.	..	..
109	..	Extension of the farm at Lam ..	2,26,000	..
Colonization.				
110	..	Arakku Valley Colonization scheme—Wynaad colonization.	16,00,000	..
Irrigation.				
111	..	Improvements to Pedalanka drain.	1,00,000	..
Total ..			5,46,20,600	1,20,66,100

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 11 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th September 1947, page '9 supra.]

Statement.

(i) The distinction in designation between Lower and Upper Subordinates is as shown below :—

Nature of work.	Designation of Upper Subordinates.	Designation of Lower Subordinates.
Employed on farm work ..	Farm Manager ..	Assistant Farm Manager.
Employed on district work.	Agricultural Demonstrator.	Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator.
Employed in scientific sections.	Assistant.	Sub-Assistant.

(ii) The differences in emoluments of Lower and Upper Subordinates are as follows :—

		Old scale.	Revised scale of pay from 1st January 1947 as per G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947.
		RS.	RS.
Lower Subordinates—			
First Grade		120	125
Second Grade		110	115
Third Grade		100	105
Fourth Grade		75—4—95	75—4—95
Fifth Grade		45—3—75	60—3—75
Upper Subordinates—			
(There are no grades now) ..	75—7½/2—105—E.B.—		100—5—140—
	120—15/2—150—E.B.—		E.B.—10—
	170—15/2—200.		220 (Recruits with qualifi- cations higher than B.Sc. (Agriculture) to start on Rs. 120).

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide item X at page 35 *supra*.]

STATEMENT ON THE FOOD SITUATION.

At the end of May 1946, in moving that the food and the cloth situation be taken into consideration, the Hon'ble Sri Prakasam gave a detailed review of the food position of the province and the steps taken since 1942-43 by the Government to handle the problem. It is therefore unnecessary for me to cover the same ground again now. I propose therefore to place before you only a few salient facts which will show how our food resources have been steadily dwindling leading to the present crisis.

2. The Madras Province has been even in normal times deficit in foodgrains and has been dependent largely on imports from Burma and other eastern countries to make up its deficits. The net average annual imports were about 451,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of millets. The average annual production of the four pre-war fasli years 1935-36 to 1938-39 was about 4.6 million tons of rice and 2.9 million tons of millets. The average annual imports for the same period were 381,000 tons of rice, 12,000 tons of millets and 64,000 tons of wheat and wheat products. Deducting seed requirements the quantity of cereal foodgrains available for consumption annually amounted to about 7.7 million tons.

3. 1939-40 to 1944-45 were the war years. During the first three years of the war this province was not seriously affected and there was no food problem as such. There was, of course, a rise in the price of foodgrains; but the rise was not very great and foodgrains were available to consumers at reasonable prices. The fall of Burma towards the end of 1941 deprived not only Madras but also other parts of South India (Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin) as also Ceylon of the usual source of imports. In the first half of 1942 these areas bought in Madras to the extent of about 155,000 tons of rice for their immediate needs. Thus, Madras for the first time became a net exporter of rice though as I have said above it has always been deficit in rice and a net importer. The assistance to the adjoining areas was continued in 1942-43 also; the net exports during that year amounted to about 262,000 tons. Towards the end of the year, the Government of India took over the control of the distribution of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas under their Basic Plans and Madras was relieved of the demands from her neighbours. In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Government of India gave some assistance to our province. The net imports of rice in 1943-44 were 56,000 tons, and in 1944-45 about 130,000 tons. These quantities do not compare with the normal pre-war annual import of 451,000 tons; but were no doubt of great help. The Grow More Food Campaign

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showed an increase of area under food crops and a reduction in the area under non-food crops. But the effects of the campaign were neutralized by the bad seasons and there was no substantial addition to the food resources of the province. The position of the province in the last three years of the war was as follows :—

Name of the foodgrains.	Average annual production.	Net imports.	Quantity available for consumption deducting seed.
	(TONS.)	(TONS.)	(TONS.)
Rice	4,866,667	(a) (—) 76,713	4,632,362
Millets	2,652,000	22,666	2,616,896
Wheat and wheat products ..	1,730	60,436	62,033
	<u>7,520,397</u>	<u>6,389</u>	<u>7,311,291</u>

(a) Net exports as explained above.

It will be noticed from the above that the average quantity available for consumption in the last three years of the war decreased to 7.3 million tons from about 7.7 million tons pre-war. This was partly due to the prevalence of famine in the Ceded Districts which affected the millet yield but chiefly due to the decline in imports. It must be remembered that all this while the population has gone on increasing at the rate of one per cent or nearly five lakhs of persons per year. But no scarcity was actually felt as the normal carry-over was being used up.

4. We thus began the first post-war year 1945-46 year under very difficult conditions. I must explain that the year referred to here and in what follows is the kharif year commencing on the first November. This has been adopted because the Government of India adopt the kharif year for their distribution plans of rice and millets to suit the all-India conditions. We had practically exhausted all our reserves and had to rely entirely on current production supplemented by imports for current consumption. Both the monsoons were in defect and the cyclone did great damage to the crops ripe for harvest in parts of the Circars. The estimated production of rice was 4,241,000 tons against the average of 4,866,667 tons for the previous three years and 2,127,000 tons of millets against the average of 2,652,000 tons for the same period. The year was a bad year for rice and millets all over India, particularly South India. A famine was apprehended and plans were made to mitigate its effects.

5. Though the war had ended normal imports could not be resumed for the countries which used to export rice to India were devastated by war and conditions all over were very unsettled, and sufficient shipping was not available. Besides there were many other countries which had suffered during the war and were claimants for such surplus rice as was available. The Allies set up a body called the I.E.F.C. (International Emergency Food Council) at Washington to pool the available resources and distribute them equitably. The Government of India had to convince

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this body of the justness of the claim of India and as several political and economic considerations swayed the decisions, the assistance given fell short of India's requirements. In any case there was not enough rice to go round and the Government of India had to accept wheat, maize, barley and such other food-grains, which are not in ordinary use in South India, to make up the quota. From out of the imports and from what could be secured from other parts of India, the Government of India supplied 603,000 tons of foodgrains made up of 268,612 tons of rice, 184,631 tons of wheat and wheat products, 149,757 tons of millets, maize and other unfamiliar grains.

6. At a conference held at Bangalore in February 1946, presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, it was agreed that, whatever assistance might be forthcoming from abroad, the country should husband its resources carefully, and the decision was taken that the over-all ration in all rationed areas in the country should be reduced to 12 ounces. Immediate effect was given to this decision in this province. The province had naturally to make the best use of its own resources before it could convince the Government of India of its needs and obtain the required help. Statutory rationing and monopoly procurement were already in force in the district of Malabar from 1944. Rural rationing and the system of procuring the entire surplus with the producers on Government account which were in force in six other deficit districts were extended to all the remaining districts in the province, including the surplus areas.

7. It has been the practice to fix the prices of rice and millets at the commencement of each kharif year and keep them unchanged during the year. The prices prevailing at the end of 1944-45 were left unchanged for 1945-46 as it was expected that the season would be normal and that the wages for labour would go down consequent on the closure of military works at the end of the war. Neither of these expectations turned out to be correct and it became necessary to encourage the cultivation of short-term crops and to stimulate procurement by means of bonuses. A bonus at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre was offered for the area brought under food crops in March and April 1946. A bonus at the rate of Re. 1 per maund of paddy and 12 annas and 8 annas per maund of major and minor millets respectively were given for deliveries made during the 1st June and 15th August 1946. Another bonus of Re. 1 per maund of paddy and 8 annas per maund of millets was given for the short-term crops delivered in the months of September to November 1946. An additional bonus of Re. 1 per maund of paddy was given for paddy delivered between 16th September and 31st October 1946, the most critical period. These inducements produced the desired effect and procurement was very successful. Against a target of 1,402,500 tons of rice, the quantity procured amounted to 1,354,766 tons. The millets procured amounted to 120,887 tons against the target of 409,000 tons. Incidentally I may add that these inducements were too successful in that they brought out whatever resources that remained and emptied the granaries. The quantities of rice procured and the

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rice imported were not however enough to maintain the 12 oz. ration. The ration of the rice eaters was first reduced to 10 oz. of rice and 2 oz. of other foodgrains, and then in August 1946 to 8 oz. of rice and 4 oz. of other foodgrains. Besides foodgrains, food-stuffs like dehydrated potatoes, sweet potatoes, groundnut toffee and milk powder were imported and sold at subsidized rates. The crisis was tided over, but it cost the Government on the relief measures taken about ten crores of rupees.

8. I must also refer to two new institutions set up during the year as they have a bearing on the food situation during the current year. With a view to associate the non-officials with the food administration and to obviate complaints of high-handedness on the part of food officials, Village, Taluk and District Food Committees were formed. In regard to procurement, they were authorized to scrutinize the demand lists prepared by the officials and settle the quantities to be collected from individual producers and from each village. As you are fairly familiar with the functions and duties of these committees, it is unnecessary for me to go into greater details. The second institution set up was the Producer-cum-Consumers Societies with the aim of eliminating middlemen and black-markets and securing the largest benefits to the producers and consumers alike. The scheme was first tried in the district of Malabar where it worked with a fair amount of success. It was then extended to the delta taluks of East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts, and the societies were in the course of organization at the end of the calendar year 1946.

9. The year 1946-47 started well. The rainfall in the two monsoons was adequate and there would have been a normal and even a bumper crop but for the heavy rain in December and January. The yield of paddy was in consequence reduced in some districts and millets were affected in several districts. Taking due account of this damage, the yield of rice has been estimated at 4,795,000 tons, that is, 554,000 tons more than the yield in the previous year, and of millets at 2,114,000 tons, about 13,000 tons less than in the previous year. As the prospects thus seemed more favourable, and in the belief that the Government of India would be able to continue their help to the extent required, the rice portion of the ration of rice eaters was raised to 10 oz. from the middle of December, and the decision was being given effect to in the districts as stocks were built up. In December it became known that the Government of India would not be in a position to supply any wheat or wheat products or maize to this Province for some time to come and there was no other grain that could be given for the balance of 2 oz. to make up the 12 oz.. In January it was therefore decided to raise the rice content of the ration to the full 12 oz. But this order could not be introduced in some districts or kept in force for long in other districts as procurement was not proceeding according to expectations and in view of the subsequent intimations that the help the Government of India could render was problematical.

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10. As usual the question of fixing prices for 1946-47 was considered in September 1946 and the recommendation of an *ad hoc* committee that the price of paddy should be raised by a rupee a maund was sent up to the Government of India for approval. The arguments that the prices of foodgrains in Madras were the lowest in India and that the prices had not been allowed to rise to the same extent as in other parts of India were not disputed. But the Government of India decided against any increase in any Province as a matter of all-India policy. They were also against the grant of any bonus either, as it was considered to be a way of getting round the decision against price enhancement. There was great disappointment among producers who considered that they did not have a fair deal since nothing was being done to check the rising costs of cultivation, or the soaring prices of consumers' goods. The grant of the bonuses in the previous year had roused expectations which were rudely quenched by this decision. Procurement did not in the circumstances make a good start and gather momentum as usual. Producers in general refused to give up all hopes of either price increase or bonus later in the year despite frequent denials by the Government and were slow in making deliveries.

11. There were other causes too that retarded procurement. The Village Committees in general showed themselves incapable of considering the needs of areas outside their own villages and invariably underestimated the surpluses for procurement. They increased the strain on rice by freely reclassifying millet-eaters as rice-eaters whenever there was the slightest difficulty in supplying millets. There was a general failure of millets in the upland areas of the Circar districts and rice was smuggled to those areas and sold at very high prices. People in those areas could afford to pay heavy prices as they were making large sums of money by raising industrial crops like tobacco. It is not possible to say how much rice was lost for Government procurement in this way, but there is no doubt that it was considerable. This black-market is reported to continue to flourish in spite of official vigilance for want of public support. Last, but not the least, the newly formed Producers-cum-Consumers Societies in the Circars were not pulling their weight in procurement as they were new to the business, and were in the throes of organization battling with the vested interests which they were intended to supplant. As the following figures show, procurement by the societies in the districts of East and West Godavari was not bad, it was unsatisfactory in Kistna and most disappointing in Guntur :—

PROCUREMENT FROM JANUARY TO MARCH.

(Figures in tons.)

			January to March 1945-46.	January to March 1946-47.		
				By millers.	By societies	Total.
East Godavari	..	..	15,605	16,790	11,501	28,291
West Godavari	..	..	83,939	20,620	30,421	51,041
Kistna	..	..	52,004	46,400	9,410	55,810
Guntur	..	..	57,619	10,807	4,060	14,867

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This would not have mattered if the deficit districts could have afforded to wait but they were working with very low stocks and were in need of replenishment.

12. The Government of India had their own difficulties. The millet crop in other parts of India was below normal. The wheat crop over a large part of Central India extending from Hyderabad almost to the foot of the Himalayas was affected by rust and the yield was negligible. The allotment of rice to India for the first half of 1947 was about 400,000 tons and 200,000 tons for the second half of the year. But as the chief source of supply is Burma where conditions are unsettled, receipts were uncertain; only a little over 200,00 tons were actually delivered during the first half of the year. Whatever wheat was imported was required for the wheat importing provinces in North India and the Government of India could spare none for Madras from January onwards. A tentative allotment of 160,000 tons of rice both from internal and external sources was made to this Province for the Kharif year, but we were told that deliveries particularly of rice from overseas was uncertain and depended on actual arrivals. As the availabilities was so uncertain and varied from month to month, the Government of India started the practice of holding a monthly conference of the officers of the deficit provinces and States and distributing what could be fairly depended upon to arrive during the next month among the deficit areas so as to leave them at the end of the month the same proportion of stocks with reference to their commitments. This distribution is equitable as far as it goes; but places the Province in a disadvantageous position owing to universal rationing. In other administrations, people in rationed areas, if stocks run out, could go out to non-rationed areas and buy what they can afford to; specially because producers are not rationed. The consequence of failure of supplies will therefore be more serious in Madras than elsewhere. The prospects of imports for the second half year steadily deteriorated and the Government of India warned us that we should rely mainly on our own resources and make the best use of them. If they can, they will help, but it would be most imprudent to base our plans on their help. The quantities imported up to 28th August 1947 are 121,970 tons of rice, 56,210 tons of wheat and wheat products and 35,073 tons of millets. The Government of India have made an allotment of 7,500 tons of overseas rice and 500 tons of wheat and flour for the month of September and about 6,000 tons of rice are due from Central Provinces and Sind against the quotas previously allotted. It is hoped that these allotments will materialize in time. It seems very unlikely that the Government of India can supply any more rice till the commencement of the next Kharif year on 1st November 1947, but they may be able to spare some wheat and milo from October onwards when it begins to arrive from America.

13. When I took charge as Minister for Food along with other Ministers forming this Government at the end of March 1947, procurement had stopped in Guntur district and there were reports

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that there were only about a week's stocks in the statutorily rationed towns and that rural rationing had broken down; this in a district surplus in rice. As the situation was serious and brooked no delay, the agency for procurement entrusted to the producers-cum-consumers societies was suspended and handed back to millers and dealers. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies was deputed to make a special investigation and he reported that restoration of millers was necessary in the districts of Guntur and Kistna and though the societies had not done badly in East and West Godavari districts, millers could have done better. As the stocks in the deficit districts were dropping steadily, it was considered unsafe to continue the experiment of the societies and the procurement agency was restored to the millers in the other three districts also. Other impediments were also removed. Collectors were asked to instruct their officers to fix the targets for procurement for villages themselves based on the performance of last year and the yields this year irrespective of the village committees. They were also authorized to remove co-operative organizations which had been entrusted with procurement in several districts where they found them inefficient and substitute other suitable agencies to do the work. These measures had some effect and procurement improved slightly; but the main grievance of inadequate prices remained. The best that we could do consistent with the price policy of the Government of India was to raise the village-site prices by 4 annas a maund of paddy by adjustments of the margins to the wholesalers and millers. But this was not considered adequate by the producers. The stocks on hand and the future prospects did not warrant the hopes of being able to continue the overall 12 oz. ration and it was reduced to 10 oz. in all districts with effect from 25th May 1947.

14. The Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture (Dr. Rajendra Prasad) visited this Province in May to study the conditions for himself and the Hon'ble Prime Minister and myself had several discussions with him particularly on the question of prices. He found himself unable to agree to any price revision; but promised to consider if a scheme for assistance in the shape of manure was sent up. Procurement was again slowing down, and it became evident that very drastic and urgent steps were necessary if the situation was to be saved. The composition of the ration was readjusted to reduce the demand for rice; it is now 8 oz. rice and 2 oz. of millets (milo), etc., for rice eaters; 1 oz. of rice and 9 oz. of millets, etc., for millet eaters and 3 oz. of rice and 7 oz. millets, etc., for mixed diet eaters; and if they forego rice altogether they may take 12 oz. of millets, milo, maize, etc. The bonus scheme was also sanctioned with retrospective effect, under which for every maund of paddy delivered, half a rupee would be paid in cash and half a rupee will be given as a bonus coupon exchangeable for manure or other accessories of production. The scheme in the light of criticism has been slightly modified to make it more tempting. Assuming $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of rice are procured during the years, this scheme will cost approximately six crores of rupees;

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it is proposed to recover half from the consumers, and the Government of India and this Government bear the other half in equal shares. The cost to this Government will be at the least a crore and half of rupees.

15. As the ration particularly the rice ration is very meagre, the Government have arranged for the sale of potatoes in all ration shops at the same rate as it is sold on the Nilgiris, the Government bearing the cost of transport. This subsidy is expected to cost about five lakhs of rupees. Rice imported from other parts of India is sold at the same rate as rice grown in this province to avoid hardship to consumers. As working stocks are low, they have to be frequently transferred from one place to another to avoid a breakdown and the Government bear the transport charges in the interest of consumers. The Government will thus have to spend from 3 to 4 crores of rupees this year also on food subsidies apart from the large staff employed in the Civil Supplies Department.

16. Procurement has of late shown some improvement, but still falls short of expectations. Against a target of 1,787,600 tons of rice, the quantity procured up to 31st August 1947 amounted to 1,204,303 tons and 87,638 tons of millets have been procured out of the target of 148,560 tons and there are only 2 months left. I will not trouble you with detailed figures for districts, but would invite your attention to the procurement in the usually heavy rice surplus districts.

Kharif year 1946-47.

Districts.	Production of rice.	Target fixed for procurement of rice.	Actual procurement from	
			1st November 1946 to	31st August 1947
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
East Godavari	348,000	121,500	83,686	
West Godavari	413,000	289,100	172,264	
Kistna	336,000	194,900	128,950	
Guntur	200,000	64,000	49,065	
Nellore	156,000	69,800	43,468	
Tanjore	587,000	264,200	212,254	

Details of procurement for the last Kharif year 1945-46 were as follows :—

Districts.	Production of rice.	Target fixed for procurement of rice.	Actual procurement in	
			1945-46.	TONS.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
East Godavari	313,000	135,458	120,735	
West Godavari	309,000	210,325	227,454	
Kistna	272,000	215,684	180,167	
Guntur	191,000	114,074	117,581	
Nellore	109,000	48,439	63,741	
Tanjore	572,000	29,626	283,492	

It will be observed from the above that the northern surplus districts have had a better crop in 1946-47 and all the districts except Tanjore have still considerable quantities to deliver.

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The variations in the target fixed for procurement and the actual procurement in 1945-46 are due to the fact that the target had to be revised thrice during 1945-46 for the following reasons:-

1. There was a cyclone about October 1945 which caused a lot of damage to the crops, in the Cincar districts. As a consequence the target had to be lowered.

2. On account of the failure of the Mettur Dam the *thaladi* (second crop) in Tanjore district was similarly affected.

3. In May-June 1946, the yield of *Dahwa* crop in the Cincar districts was much higher than was anticipated with the result our target was also raised, and the procurement made accordingly to the target figure.

17. The requirements for the rest of the Kharif year on the present revised scales of rations have been estimated as follows :—

	Rice.	Other grains (millets, wheat, etc.).
	TONS.	TONS.
August 28th to 31st	14,500	1,820
September	141,800	17,800
October	138,600	17,400
One month buffer stock	140,000	17,500
	434,900	54,520
Stocks on 28th August 1947 under Government control	153,378	25,843
Additional quantity required ..	281,522	28,677

The stocks on hand represent nearly five weeks' requirements, but they are very unevenly distributed. Thus Kistna, West Godavari, Tanjore, with reference to their rationed requirements have stocks for about 12 weeks, 20 weeks and 14 weeks respectively, while Malabar, South Kanara, and Coimbatore and Madras have stocks enough for 2 weeks, under a week, 3½ weeks and 2 weeks only. The danger of a breakdown in the deficit districts if supplies do not reach them promptly and regularly is evident. As I have said above, the Government of India are not likely to be able to give any more rice beyond the 13,500 tons referred to above during the rest of this year and the other grains they may spare are not likely to be considerable. It is therefore imperative that if a breakdown and possibly starvation are to be averted, the Province must raise another about 268,000 tons of rice from its own resources. This will have to be done as soon as possible, as the ensuing months are rainy months when processing of rice is likely to be impeded for days and communications are likely to break down. This is our immediate task. We should address ourselves to it with a will. I have visited several districts already and propose to tour as many more as possible to explain the seriousness of the situation and enlist the support and co-operation of the public. My colleagues have also undertaken to do the same and if there is adequate response, we should pull through.

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18. The next Kharif year is not far off, and it is necessary to think of the arrangements for the next year. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, a Provincial Food Council consisting of representatives of all interests was recently constituted and it held its first meeting on 11th August 1947. All the outstanding problems were discussed by that body and I am very grateful for its valuable suggestions. A sub-committee of the Council has been set up to go into the question of prices and suggest suitable prices to be paid for the new crop. As soon as its recommendations are received and examined by the Government, they will try their best to persuade the Government of India to agree to the fixation of prices which, while bearing the interest of consumers in mind, do justice to the producers.

19. The experiences of 1945-46 and 1946-47 serve to show that the Government have taken on themselves a very heavy responsibility by embarking on universal rationing. I compare below the resources for last year and this year :—

	1945-46. TONS.	1946-47. TONS.
Production of rice	4,241,000	4,755,000
Production of millets	2,127,000	2,114,000
Imports	603,000	213,253
		(Up to 28th August 1947).
Total	6,971,000	7,122,253

The resources in the year 1946-47 are slightly more than in the previous year. Last year, the overall ration never went below 12 oz., this year the maintenance of rationing even at 10 oz. is in grave doubt. The truth is that people are getting tired and impatient of the never ending demands on behalf of the Government. It seems therefore sufficient if the Government limit their responsibilities to areas which need protection, such as towns, industries, deficit parts of districts. It has therefore been suggested that rural rationing may be discontinued except in Malabar and statutory rationing be given up in towns in surplus districts as the crops of the next year are harvested. After all the Government cannot undertake indefinitely the direct feeding of the people and steps should be taken some day, the sooner the better, to restore, as far as may be, the normal channels of distribution.

20. Before I close, I wish to refer to the long range aspect of the food problem. Statistics show that, whatever the results of the Grow More Food campaign may have been, the area under paddy and the yield are almost stationary during the last decade while the area under millets has decreased and the yield has gone down by nearly a million tons. The population keeps on increasing inexorably in geometric ratio of about 1 per cent per year, thus widening the gap between the resources and the demand for food. In the last two years the Government have been spending

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about 14 crores of rupees on food subsidies alone and the Government cannot afford to continue to do so indefinitely. With all its vast resources of land and rivers, Madras has been lining up in a queue begging of other areas for food; it has not been able to buy enough and will not be in the near future able to do so, particularly to feed its increasing population. If the humiliations, anxieties, sufferings and expenses of the last six years are to be avoided, this Province should grow food to provide its population with at least enough for subsistence, if not enough to satisfy the nutritional standards. There should be a reorientation of the Grow More Food Policy and it should be pursued with vigour and with top priority over all other post-war schemes. Else, all talk of progress will come to naught and we shall be in peril.



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